The New-York Times.

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GLORIOUS NEWS.

A Great National Victory in Kentucky.

Zollicoffer's Army Twice Defeated and Routed.

DEATH OF ZOLLICOFFER.

Attack on Gen. Schoepf at Somerset.

A Battle Lasting from Daylight until 3 o'clock P. M.

The Rebels Utterly Routed and Driven Back to Their Intrenchments.

Combined Attack upon Them by Generals Schoepf and Thomas.

THE ROUT RENDERED COMPLETE.

Capture of All the Rebel Cannon, Quartermaster's Stores, Tents, &c.

The National Flag Flying Over "Zollicoffer's Den."

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE ON BOTH SIDES.

THE BATTLE AT SOMERSET.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 20.

A battle took place at Somerset, Ky., on Saturday, between Gen. SCHOEPF's and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's forces.

The battle lasted from early in the morning till dark.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed and his army entirely defeated.

The loss is very heavy on both sides.

A CONFIRMATION FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Jan 20.

Gen. THOMAS telegraphs to headquarters that on Friday night, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER came up to his encampment, and attacked him at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's Roads, in the vicinity of Somerset.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and BAILIE PEYTON had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their intrenchments at Mill Springs, with the National troops in hot pursuit.

No further particulars have been received in regard to the losses on either side.

THE SECOND BATTLE, ON SUNDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 20.

Gen. THOMAS, on Sunday afternoon, followed up the rebels to their intrenchments, 16 miles from his own camp, and when about to attack them, this morning, he found their intrenchments deserted, the rebels having left all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons, which fell into our hands. The rebels, dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland in a steamboat and nine barges at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Springs. Two hundred and seventy-five rebels were killed and wounded, including Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and BAILIE PEYTON dead, who were found on the field. The Tenth Indiana lost seventy-five killed and wounded. Nothing further of the National loss has yet reached here.

THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING OVER THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

THE DEATH OF GEN. ZOLLICOFFER CONFIRMED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 20.

A combined attack was made, to-day, (Sunday,) on Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's intrenchments at Mill Springs, Wayne County, Ky., resulting in a complete victory. The Stars and Stripes now float over the fortifications. We captured all their camp property and a large number of prisoners. Our loss is heavy. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's dead body is in the hands of the Nationals.

DETAILS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 20.

A Lexington correspondent of the *Commercial* gives the following account of Saturday's battle:

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, learning that the National force had appeared in his rear, marched out of his intrenchments at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and attacked Gen. SCHOEPF in camp. The pickets were driven in at an early hour, and the attack was made before daylight. The battle is reported to have raged with great fury until 3 in the afternoon, when Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, having been killed, the whole force of rebels fled in confusion to their camp. The loss is not stated, but is thought to be heavy. The BAILIE PEYTON killed is a son of the ex-member of Congress from Tennessee of that name. Our victory has been very decisive, and will result in a rout of the whole force defending the right flank of Bowling Green.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

The news from Kentucky causes intense delight. It is everywhere credited. No official confirmation, however, has been received up to 9 o'clock to-night.

One o'clock, A. M., 21st.—The Government, this morning, received official intelligence of the victory in Kentucky similar to that previously received by the Press.

THE SCENE OF THE GREAT VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Map Showing Somerset and the Cumberland River, with its Relations to Cumberland Gap, the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, Knoxville, Nashville, Bowling Green and Columbus.

THE LOCATION OF THE BATTLE.

We have more good news this morning from Eastern Kentucky. Our last advices from that quarter, a week ago, announced the rout of HUMPHREY MARSHALL; to-day we chronicle an action and a victory of far greater importance. The situation preceding the battle, and the facts in the case, are as follows:

Gen. SCHOEPF, as everybody knows, has been stationed, for the last three months, at the little town of Somerset, [see Map,] Southeastern Kentucky, about six miles north of the Cumberland River, with a force of some 8,000 men under his command—the object being to prevent the advance of the rebels any further North until such time as we were prepared to move on Tennessee, through Cumberland Gap. On the Cumberland River itself, and on both of its banks, [see Map,] near directly south of SCHOEPF's position, the rebel ZOLLICOFFER has for some time had his stronghold, with a force of about the same strength as his adversary. About ten days ago, however, ZOLLICOFFER, dreading an assault, was reinforced by the division under the rebel CRITTENDEN, eldest son of Senator CRITTENDEN, who has lately been stationed at Knoxville, Tenn., and still later at Cumberland Gap. CRITTENDEN, being a Major-General, outranked ZOLLICOFFER, who was only a Brigadier, and consequently took command of the whole rebel force on the Cumberland, numbering probably some 15,000 men. Previous to this junction, however, Gen. BUELL had detached from his main body a division under Gen. THOMAS, to do the very thing which ZOLLICOFFER dreaded—attack him "in the rear." At the latest advices from that quarter, our forces under THOMAS had reached the town of Burkesville, [see map] on the Cumberland River, about thirty miles southwest of what is known as "Zollicoffer's" Den." It was then expected that THOMAS would at once move up the river on the rebels and assault their works. Putting together the dispatches that have reached us concerning the affair from Louisville and Cincinnati, and it appears that the rebels were assailed by the combined forces of our two Generals, driven from their fortification and completely routed. It would seem that ZOLLICOFFER first imprudently came up on last Saturday and assaulted our position in the vicinity of Somerset, but that his army was repelled by Gen. SCHOEPF and he himself slain. His forces were pursued and a combined attack by THOMAS and SCHOEPF was next day made upon his works on the Cumberland River, which resulted in a complete and overwhelming victory for the Union banner. At latest accounts the Stars and Stripes were floating over the rebel fortifications.

This position of ZOLLICOFFER on the Cumberland was one of the three great rebel strongholds in Kentucky—the first being at Columbus, in the extreme west, soon to be assailed by the great flotilla, the second at Bowling Green, in Central Kentucky, now imminently menaced by Gen. BUELL, and the third and most important of all, in the east, being the one which has just succumbed before our gallant troops. Naturally the latter position was the strongest of the three and indeed it was for defence one of the very strongest points possible. Selecting the mountainous region on both sides of the Cumberland River at a point where its course runs from due south to due west, and where the hills, although immediately upon the banks, rise to an altitude of 300, 350 and 400 feet above the level of the river, ZOLLICOFFER occupied and fortified these hills, commanding all approaches by the river from both directions, as well as through the valleys of the creeks on the north and on the south. Behind these immense natural and artificial defences the rebels were posted, capable apparently of bidding defiance to the assaults of any force. His forces on the north side of the river, prior to his reinforcement by CRITTENDEN's troops, consisted of six regiments, stationed on a height 400 feet above the river, commanding the approach from both directions, and on the south side of four regiments, commanding the valley of Meadow Creek, and a depression though the hills from the south, about a mile to the west. The geographical position of this intrenchment is as follows: From Somerset, about fifteen miles southwest; from Columbia, forty miles southeast, and about six miles below the head of steamboat navigation. The position commands all the coal mines, and many of the salt wells south of the Cumberland. Unluckily for the rebels, their main body moved out of this strong post to assail our forces, and as Gen. THOMAS came up opportunely as they began to fall back, he pursued them, and the glorious victory above chronicled is the result.

The column of Gen. THOMAS, when he left Columbia to move forward, consisted of 15,000 well-appointed men. They were nearly all Western troops—mostly from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. In Gen. SCHOEPF's Brigade were the two famous regiments of East Tennessee, who have been burning for a fight with their enemies and persecutors for nearly half a year.

This victory opens the way for our gallant army of the West to penetrate into East Tennessee, through Cumberland Gap; [See map;] and if promptly followed up to the capture of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, will *compel the rebels to evacuate Bowling Green, and will compel Beauregard to retire from Manassas.* The position of the different points mentioned, and their relation to Cumberland Gap and the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, to Knoxville, Nashville, Bowling Green and Columbus, and to our main body at Munfordsville, will all be found on our map. The rebels propose to make the Ohio River the boundary line of their bloody despotism, but they are rapidly retreating from that line.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOEPF, to whom this glorious Union victory is in great measure due, is a Hungarian officer of great distinction. Compelled to leave his own country on the fall of its liberties, he took refuge in this City. From here he went to Washington, and his great abilities and genius were discovered by Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, who procured him a situation in one of the Departments, and was afterward the means of procuring him a command in the army. Absurd stories have been extensively circulated by the Press about his being at one time a porter in one of the hotels in this city; but in truth he never held any such position. He was appointed five months ago to Eastern Kentucky as Brigadier-General, and was there first brought into notice by the disastrous engagement and retreat at Wildcat. Gen. SCHOEPF, however, was in no way to blame for that melancholy affair. His present victory will elevate his fame high in public estimation, and confirm the opinion of those who know that he is one of our most scientific and bravest soldiers.

SOMERSET.

Somerset, says a Western correspondent, is a small one-horse town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, is not remarkable for beauty or business, but like almost all other interior Kentucky towns, is a dull and dreary-looking place. The buildings are nearly all wooden structures, and the business parts, especially, are rather rickety-looking affairs. There are but two brick buildings in the place, one of which is the Courthouse, and is a most magnificent structure, being about on a par with an ordinary smoke-house.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

The Late Movement Down the River Explained—A Reconnoissance in Force—Evacuation of Camp Beauregard by the Rebels, &c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 20.

A special from Cairo to the *Journal* says that Gen. GRANT and Staff arrived in town yesterday morning. Gen. PAINE's Brigade reached Fort Jefferson on Saturday night. Gen. MCCLERNAND's Brigade will arrive to-morrow. The object of the expedition was a reconnoissance in force of all that part of Kentucky upon which portion operations against Columbus will necessarily be performed, and a demonstration to aid Gen. BUELL's right wing, our forces have been eminently successful—the Engineer Corps, under Gen. WEBSTER, having a full and accurate knowledge of the country.

It is understood that Gen. SMITH has taken the camp equipage and whatever was left in Camp Beauregard, and the rebels fled to Columbus. Gen. MCCLERNAND's Brigade went to within seven miles of Columbus, and encamped Thursday night in sight of the rebel watch-fires. They afterwards visited the town of Milburne, Lovelaceville, Blandville, surveying all the roads as they went. Part of Gen. SMITH's command will return to Paducah to-day.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 20.

A gentleman from New-Orleans, who arrived here last night, reports that when he left there the citizens were daily expecting that Fort Pike, commanding the entrance to Lake Pontchaitrain, would be attacked and captured by the Nationals from Ship Island.

There were not over 5,000 troops in the city, and not exceeding 2,000 more could be raised in case of emergency. There are no batteries on the river above or below the city.

The only defences against attack from the gulf are two forts on the opposite side of the river, towards the mouth. He thinks the city could be easily captured by a small force.

Gen. MCCLERNAND's Brigade has returned from its expedition and taken their old quarters.

The Twentieth Illinois Regiment, which has been encamped at the mouth of the Mayfield Creek since the expedition started, will be up to-night.

COL. GARFIELD'S VICTORY.

THE LATE FIGHT AT PRESTONBURGH.

From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 16.

Capt WILLARD, of Company F, Forty-second Regiment, arrived here last night on his way home to Ravenna. He was not in the Prestonburgh fight, being detained by sickness a few miles back of Paintville, but obtained many incidents of the battle from those who were in it.

Prestonburgh is about twelve miles beyond Paintville. After the cavalry skirmish at the latter place, Col. GARFIELD pushed on with the advance of his Brigade for Prestonburgh. Before reaching that place he found the enemy posted on and behind a range of hills. The Federal force forming the advance was less than 700, but Col. GARFIELD at once prepared to make an attack.

A body of the enemy was posted on a commanding hill, and it became necessary to dislodge them. The Fourteenth Kentucky volunteered for the service, as they knew the nature of the ground. Said Col. GARFIELD: "Go in, boys; give them—*Hail Columbia!*"

The hill was cleared, and soon the reserve of the Brigade came in at the double quick. As soon as he saw them Col. GARFIELD pulled off his coat and flung it up in the air, where it lodged in a tree, out of reach. The men threw up their caps with a wild shout, and rushed at the enemy; Col. GARFIELD, *in his shirt-sleeves*, leading the way.

As the Federal troops reached the top of the hill, a rebel officer shouted in surprise, "Why, how many of you are there?" "Twenty-five thousand men, d—n you!" yelled a Kentucky Union officer, rushing at the rebel. In an instant the rebels broke and ran in utter confusion.

Several instances of personal daring and coolness are related. A member of Capt. BOSWELL's company in the Forty-second was about to bite a cartridge when a musket ball struck the cartridge from his fingers. Coolly facing the direction from which the shot came, he took out another cartridge and exclaimed, "You can't do that again, old fellow."

Capt. WILLARD says that the two men killed on our side were Kentuckians. The loss of the enemy is not known. In addition to the twenty-seven bodies found on the field, a number of human bones were found in several of the houses burned by the rebels in their retreat from Prestonburgh. A rebel officer reported at a house where he called at during his flight, that they had killed 600 Federals, and lost 250 of their own men. It is not unlikely that the killed, wounded and deserted will amount to that number, as numerous desertions took place previous to the battle.

The rebels burned most of their camp equipage and baggage. Some arms fell into the possession of our forces, and a large number of knapsacks and overcoats. The property found was wretchedly poor, the cloth being made almost entirely of cotton.

Acting Adj.-Gen. CLAPP writes to the same paper from Prestonburgh, Jan. 11, giving the following list of wounded. The two Union soldiers killed belonged to the Fourteenth Kentucky:

Daniel Hall Co. A, Forty-second Regiment, severe in thigh.

Sherman Leach, Co. A, Forty-second Regiment, slightly in the leg.

Wm. Gardner, Co. G, Forty-second Regiment, dangerously in the neck.

Jacob James, Co. G, Forty-second Regiment, dangerously in abdomen.

Fred. Coffin, Co. F, Forty-second Regiment, dangerously in the thigh.

Charles Carlton, Co. F, Forty-second Regiment, very dangerously, leg amputated.

Jacob Griffith, Co. H, Forty-second Regiment, slightly in the elbow.

Henry Forney, Co. C, Forty-second Regiment, very slightly.

Frank Miller, Co. A, Fortieth Regiment, in the foot, slightly.

Second Lieut. Thos. Lilley, Co. A, Fortieth Regiment, severely in the arm.

James W. Rose, Co. B, Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment, in thigh, badly.

W. Chapman, Co. E, Twenty-second Kentucky, slightly in the neck.

Alexander Bell, Twenty-second Kentucky, severely in arm.

The enemy is in full retreat toward Abingdon, Va. Our men are too much exhausted to follow. The Big Sandy Valley is effectually cleared of rebels.

DISTURBANCES AMONG THE NEGROES.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, Jan. 17.

We have just learned of a reliable gentleman of New Castle, the circumstances of a very unusual occurrence in that place just before Christmas, which we deem it proper should be placed before the people of Kentucky. Some forty or sixty negros, all slaves, had been engaged in killing hogs for one of the citizens of New Castle, at night. About that time, and after the work was over, *they paraded the streets of the town in a body, between the hours of ten and twelve, uttering all sorts of disorderly sounds, making political songs and shouting for Lincoln.* They seemed to take special pains to make their unusual and disorderly demonstrations in front of the residences of one or two prominent Southern Rights citizens. They continued their tumultuous proceedings for an hour or so without interruption from either officers or citizens, and finally dispersed of their own account.

We deem it due to the peace and security of the Commonwealth to give this information to the public, in order that other communities may be put on their guard, and be prepared to suppress in their incipiency all such dangerous movements on the part of the slave population.

We also learn from the same gentleman, that about the same time, or shortly after, a party of slaves in Henry County, belonging partly to Union and partly to Southern Rights men, made off from the county, taking with them a wagon and horses, with a full supply of provisions belonging to their owners, and made their escape into Indiana. They were immediately pursued by their owners into Indiana and overtaken; but the owners were notified by the population that they should not arrest the slaves, and, in fact, were themselves notified to leave the State without delay. A second visit of the same and other parties, with proper certificates, as the gentleman who gives us the facts is informed, was made with the same result.

We are also informed that numerous houses and barns, belonging to residents of Henry County, *have recently been fired and burned to the ground by the negroes, and that in consequence a general feeling of insecurity prevails throughout the entire community.*

GEN. BUTLER AND GOV. ANDREW.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

In the Legislature, to-day, a voluminous correspondence was presented, relating to the difficulties between Gov. ANDREW and Gen. BUTLER. Some of it is said to be of a very spicy character, particularly that which has reference to the appointment of officers under Gen. BUTLER. The Governor charges unfitness of character against some of the officers under BUTLER, to which the latter replies, charging the appointment of a man guilty of adultery, alluding to an officer who was alleged to have run away with Mrs. BRANNAN, whose disappearance from Staten Island caused so much excitement a few years ago. The correspondence was ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF A DESERTER FROM THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 20.

JOHN JOHNSON, a Jerseyman, impressed into the rebel service in New-Orleans in April last, escaped from Manassas ten days since, and has arrived here on his way home. He estimates the force at Manassas at 40,000, at Leesburgh 30,000, and at Occoquan at 15,000. He did not hear of the Port Royal victory until he got within the National lines. The defeat of the rebels at Dranesville had a depressing effect on the rebel army. The loss was conceded at 800 killed, wounded and missing. He says the Louisiana Regiment, to which he was attached, contains a large number of steamboatmen, anxious to escape to the National lines.

NAVAL AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

There are now eleven vessels of war at the Navy-yard, finishing, repairing, undergoing operations, or awaiting stores or orders, and three on the stocks. Among these are the ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, frigate *Macedonian*, and steam sloop-of-war *San Jacinto*. The *Ino* yet lays in the stream. The sloop-of-war that is building will be one of the most powerful and beautiful of her class in the Navy. There are two months' pay due the workmen in the yard.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce to Craney Island—Ex-President Tyler Seriously Ill—New Rebel Brigadiers, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 19, *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 20.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island to-day, with two persons who came down from Baltimore last night to go South.

The following is all the news we can gather from Southern papers received.

Ex-President JOHN TYLER is very ill at Richmond.

A dispatch dated Macon, Ga., says that the accounts from the wheat region are very favorable, and that the crops never appeared more promising thus early.

The following Brigadier-Generals have been confirmed by the Congress at Richmond:

HENRY HEATH, of Virginia; JOHNSON R. DUNCAN, of Louisiana, and S. WOODS, of Alabama.

Dates from Havana to the 9th inst. have been received at New-Orleans. Business was extremely dull on the island.

The Norfolk *Day Book* gives a rumor, that the Federal Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior have resigned, and that Messrs. COLFAX, of Indiana, and HOLT, of Kentucky, will succeed them.

The U. S. steamer *Sumter* arrived yesterday afternoon.

The troops on board the *Constitution* will come ashore to-morrow for exercise.

GEN. LANE'S STAFF.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The following is the list of Gen. LANE's staff. They are appointed as staff-officers to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and detailed to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, to be by him detailed to Gen. LANE—this arrangement being rendered necessary in the case of a Brigadier-General who has a Major-General's command:

1. Wm. H. Merritt, Iowa, Colonel. Behaved with great gallantry as commander of Iowa regiment at Springfield.

2. Judson Kilpatrick, New-York, Lieutenant-Colonel. Graduate of West Point, and distinguished for gallant conduct at Great Bethel; since detached from the army to serve as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Harris Cavalry.

3. John Ritchey, Kansas, Major. Commanded regiment in Kansas Brigade at Morristown and Drywood—known as the man who shot Arms, United States Marshal of Kansas.

4. V. Antwerp, Iowa, Major. A graduate of West Point.

5. F. J. Weed, Kansas, Major. Served in Kansas Brigade.

6. C. Vaughan, Kansas, Major. Behaved with great gallantry under Gen. Lane.

7. J. R. McClure, Kansas, Captain. Commanded and lost a foot at Springfield.

8. Wm. Kyle, Illinois, Captain.

9. Wm. A. Phillips, Kansas, Captain. Well known as the Kansas *Tribune* correspondent.

10. A. P. Russell, Kansas, Captain. Had a command at Springfield.

11. Wm. O. Donnell, Kansas, Captain. Connected with Lane through all the Kansas troubles.

12. James M. Rice, Illinois, First Lieutenant.

13. Wm. R. Dole, District of Columbia, First Lieutenant. Son of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

14. James Christian, Kansas, First Lieutenant. A leading Douglas Democrat.

15. J. M. Winchell, Kansas, First Lieutenant. A prominent candidate for the United States Senate when Lane and Pomeroy were elected, and correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

16. A. J. MEAD, Kansas, First Lieutenant. A member of the first Free State Council of Kansas.

17. J. B. Carter, Pennsylvania, First Lieutenant. In the Kansas Brigade.

18. A. L. Reed, Kansas, First Lieutenant. A man of mark in the Kansas troubles.

19. Fred. A. Brown, New-York, Second Lieutenant. In service in Kansas Brigade.

20. Volney Hickok, Illinois, Second Lieutenant. Known as the author of several poetical effusions of merit.

21. W. W. Roberts, Kansas, Second Lieutenant. Formerly of Oberlin, Ohio.

Gen. LANE left this (Sunday) afternoon for Chicago, preparatory to taking the field. He is accompanied, as will be seen by the above, by staff officers remarkable for their high standing and distinguished military skill. All arms of the service are represented, and all will, doubtless, acquit themselves in their new positions in a manner honorable to the cause and themselves.

Before Gen. LANE left, he, in conjunction with his colleague, Senator POMEROY, induced the Government, to mount and equip, as cavalry, the remainder of the gallant Kansas regiment which fought with such unparalleled bravery at Springfield, as a mark of appreciation of its valor. The request was warmly seconded by Gen. MCCLELLAN. It will be remembered that this regiment lost, in killed and wounded, 270 out of 660 men—the remainder marching off the field under orders, after clearing it of the enemy, to the sound of martial music.

THE MISSOURI UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 20.

JOHN B. HENDERSON, a Douglas Democrat, a member of the State Convention, an uncompromising Union man, and Brigadier-General in the State service, has been appointed by Lieut.-Gov. HALL to fill TRUSTEN POLK's seat in the United States Senate.

A passage was made through the ice opposite this city yesterday, and the ferry-boats are now running. Two days more of mild weather will probably break the gorge below, and entirely clear the harbor of ice.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE HARTFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 20.

The steam-frigate *Hartford* dropped down to Fort Mifflin yesterday afternoon, and will sail as soon as her powder can be taken on board.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 20.

The Eighty-first New-York Regiment, Col. EDMOND ROSS, left Fort Ontario this morning for Albany, *en route* to the seat of war.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS.

The United States ship *St. Louis* is now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, awaiting the arrival of her crew. She mounts twenty guns, and will probably go into commission Tuesday or Wednesday next. Her Commander, M. C. MARIN, is a native of Florida, and is a loyal Union man. The following is a correct list of the officers of the *St. Louis*:

Commander—MATTHIAS C. MARIN.
Lieutenant—James A. Greer.
Surgeon—Albert L. Gihon.
Assistant Surgeon—Pk. B. A. Lewis.
Assistant Paymaster—Judson P. Post.
Marine Officer—Wm. J. Squires.
Master—Wm. F. Stewart.
Acting Masters—John E. Johnson, George Cables, Joshua Rowe.
Master's Mates—Allen Hixie, Huzard Marsh, Peter Fagan, M. V. Furman.
Boatswain—Francis M. Loud.
Gunner—Geo. P. Cushman.
Carpenter—David Jones.
Sailmaker—J. E. Crowell.
Surgeon's Steward—John L. Connolly.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam-transport *Planet* sailed Sunday evening for Locust Point, with a full cargo of subsistence stores and gun-carriages.

The United States steam-transport *New-York*, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, is also loading for the above port. She will carry 1,500 barrels of potatoes, and other stores.

The schooner *Asna B. Hayes*, which arrived on the 18th from Philadelphia, has a cargo for Government, consisting of rifled cannon, ammunition and anchors.

GEN. SHERMAN'S FORCE TO BE AUGMENTED.

The steamer *Oriental*, recently arrived at this port from Port Royal, will probably sail to-day for Annapolis, where she will take on board the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, numbering nearly one thousand men, and then proceed to Hilton Head. The *Oriental* has been expressly fitted up for the conveyance of troops, and on this trip will take out a large supply of water.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

OUR CORRESPONDENCE BY THE ARABIA.

The Question of Acknowledging the Rebel Confederacy.

Menacing Attitude of the British Government.

Effect of the Pacific News from America.

Disappointment of the War Journals.

POPULAR PEACE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

MORE PARLIAMENTARY OBATORY.

TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

Mr. Thurlow Weed in Answer to Capt. Maury.

Miscellaneous and General Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived here early yesterday morning.

A telegraphic summary of her news was given in the TIMES of Thursday last, and a few extracts indicating the state of opinion in England touching the *Trent* affair, appeared in a small portion of our morning issue of yesterday.

We now add important correspondence from London, with ample extracts from our British and Continental exchanges.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, in alluding to the application made to the French Government to supply men-of-war to convey goods from Havre and other ports to the United States, observes:

"The journals which mention the matter might have added that the Government could not possibly accede to the wish expressed by the Chambers of Commerce, the ships-of-war having peculiar internal arrangements and a heavy war material, which does not allow them to carry merchandise. To convert them into transports it would be necessary to take out a great part of their guns, and they would thus be exposed to dangers which might arise from a mere misunderstanding. What war vessels can do, and what they will do, is to convoy merchant vessels and protect French trade in all the seas which it frequents."

A Frankfort letter states that Mr. MURPHY, the American Consul in that city, recently received a letter, apparently from the two burgomasters, informing him that his passport was ready, as the Germanic Confederation had recognized the Confederation of the Southern States. Mr. MURPHY, suspecting some trick, sent the document to the burgomasters, who at once declared that their signatures had been rather cleverly imitated.

Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the American railroad contractor, having occasion to speak at Darlington on the 2d, thus referred to the American Secretary of State:

"Mr. SEWARD had been represented as hostile to this country; but I deny it. He is my friend, and I had the pleasure of his acquaintance when he was over in this country. I presented him to LAMARTINE in Paris, and heard his views about England. I can tell you Mr. SEWARD now bears to this country the kindest of feelings. You will get back from America, I know, a most courteous dispatch. There may be a little delay, but no war."

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

A Better Feeling with the Opening of the New Year—Confidence in Peace—Stocks and Cotton Up—The Position of France—The Question of the Blockade—Good Effect of Mr. Seward's Correspondence, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

The new year, unlike its predecessor, has begun with a general improvement in feeling and temper. The news which was received on the morning of the 1st, has restored general confidence, and it is easy to see that the war-party is now laboring again at up-hill work. They alone now doubt that MASON and SLIDELL will be surrendered, or growl at the cowardice of the American Government in allowing itself to be bullied. The friends of peace and the loyal Americans long since made up their minds on the subject. They say that we, in holding those men, are doing either right or wrong. If we are doing wrong, we should give them up. If we are doing right, we should still be fools to fight England about them just now. We have all eternity to settle our account with England; why force a contest now when we are in the worst possible state for it? Feeling confident that the good sense of the American people will see the matter in its true light, the peace party here has got on its legs again and is striking out with fresh vigor. The *Times* has changed its tone, and has returned to its old tactics of quiet irritation, in which it is always successful. The stock market made a prodigious jump, and the advance has been well maintained. Cotton, too, has advanced a half penny per pound, which is perhaps the best sign of all, as it indicates that the blockade is considered secure. It is not impossible that if the men are given up without extra irritation, that our friends here will be able to take a stand in Parliament that will put a stop to any blockade-breaking projects; always supposing that no more accidents happen.

It is of the more importance that such an attitude should be successfully taken, as the attitude of France becomes more and more equivocal. Some persons explain her late haste to indorse the demand of England as caused by a sincere wish to preserve peace; others, as a quiet shove to England, to engage her in a war which would leave the Continent free; others, as a further development of that universal policy by which NAPOLEON is endeavoring to make himself the umpire of all mankind; but, whatever may be the cause, and I do not undertake to guess which of these is nearest the truth, it is worth while to remember the fact that already, several months ago, the Government of France urged England to recognize the South, and that then England returned a flat refusal to the proposition. Rumors to this effect have all along been very general here, but now the fact is stated in the public journals, and is undoubted. France is hostile to our blockade.

and she will support England in any measures that lead to its infraction. Circumstances may change the tendencies of the Emperor, but it is plain they have not done so yet. It is therefore of inestimable importance to encourage the peace party in England to the greatest possible extent, for they alone stand between us and the two greatest Powers in the world. If any blunder or any misfortune should again prostrate the American party here, the blockade, our best weapon, is not worth a Confederate shinplaster.

Every day that the blockade now lasts is a gain beyond count. The war which is now going on, is considered among far-sighted men here, as involving much wider consequences than the mere unity or division of the North American Continent. The news that the blockade is broken by France and England, will arrest the hands that are soon to plant new cotton-seed in India and Africa, and in South America, where cotton never grew before; it will ruin the merchants whose enterprize is now forcing the cultivation of the staple in almost every tropical country of the globe; it will restore to the insurgent States their full source of wealth, and perhaps their full tide of prosperity. But the assurance that the blockade was sure to last, would compel the South to desert its own good genius; to cut its own sinews; and if it were once certain that corn and potatoes had usurped the place of cotton in the South for one year only, there would be such an impetus given to the growth of the article else. where that the throne of the king would never be heard of again.

These are opinions which I hear expressed every day among business men, and as it is now evident that the critical moment is here, when the blockade must be broken or the South ruined, the efforts of the Southerners are becoming actually frantic to cause their chain to be broken. It is England alone which stands in their way. Nor is it indeed England or the English people, so much as it is the English Government which until now has held the balance so evenly that the South could hope for freedom as little as the North could hope for conquest. Of the Government a part, no doubt, are ready to cooperate with France. It is the other part, therefore, the Anti. Slavery, radical part, whose hands America ought to strengthen at any cost, if the South is still to be held down.

From this point of view the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL seems a matter about which argument is mere waste of words. They ought not only to be surrendered, but surrendered cordially and as a part and result of all former American policy. This is the feeling which is universally expressed among Americans here so far as I have heard. In the same way, a firm, anti-Slavery ground should be assumed by Government, and followed out steadily. This would give decided strength to the neutralists in Parliament and in the nation.

It is evident that the war-party has had a tough nut to crack in the diplomatic correspondence of Mr. SEWARD, which has lately been republished here, from the American newspapers. It seems to have been very difficult to get hold of these dispatches in a weak spot. There can, I think, be no doubt that they have raised the character of our Government, and of Mr. SEWARD especially, very much. Their tone is thought to be remarkably dignified and honorable, and the policy pursued, though it seems to grate a good deal on English sensibilities, is still acknowledged to have been very able and clear. Much curiosity is now expressed to see the English blue-book, which will probably be published soon after the meeting of Parliament, and will afford a good opportunity to compare the respective abilities of the two parties.

The mere gossip of the week is very small. The bulls and the bears have been at their usual games, and the news which they have invented has been of every color of the rainbow. Nothing is too ridiculous for the Bourse. On the whole, however, the course of everything has been upward. Lord PALMERSTON has recovered from his gout, and is about again, it is stated. The Queen is still at Osborn, but all accounts agree that she is in good health and in not over-depressed spirits, doing readily what work is brought her, and showing no tendency to melancholy, as was feared at first. Some memorial is to be raised to Prince ALBERT, and the lists are now going round for subscription. The Prince of Wales is going on another continental trip, it is said. One would think that his collegiate studies must be rather neglected.

Two cases are now before the Courts which attract much interest. One is that of Dr. WILLIAMS, whom his bishop wishes to turn out of his living for writing the article on BUNSEN in the *Oxford Essays and Reviews*. The other is that of a young man named WINDHAM, the head of the old and famous Windham family, who is accused of being a lunatic, and whom his relatives are trying to put under guardianship. There is a property of about sixty or seventy thousand dollars a year at stake, of which the young gentleman was making large mouthfuls, and which his relatives want to preserve in the family. Young WINDHAM is an extraordinary character, if the witnesses tell truth, and wholly unfit to have any responsibility, such as a large property is considered to be in this country. As the case has excited very great attention here, I went to the Court to hear a little of it, the other day, and there I saw the lunatic himself, who looks about as intellectual as most of the swells one meets in the Park and elsewhere. The best part of the case is that there is supposed to be some choice scandal to be produced, which will involve this fellow's uncle, Gen. WINDHAM, of Crimean fame. The scandalous adventures of the young man himself are related at some length in the evidence, and would do no dishonor to the palmy days of Rome, and to the cotemporaries of TIBERIUS and CALIGULA. They reek of the Haymarket and of Leicester-square. Strangely enough the whole evidence is reported in full in the journals, and forms the favorite reading of half the nations of the kingdom, not to speak of the younger portions of society. It is discussed and argued everywhere, and promises to furnish an innocent entertainment for some time to come.

The weather has been remarkably mild. On the Continent there is ice and frost, but in London there is little but fog and mud. It is very fortunate that this is the case, for the poor are now in a very critical state.

POPULAR OPINION UPON THE ISSUE.

ANTI-WAR MEETING AT BERMINGHAM.

RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION VOTED DOWN—THE COURSE OF THE CABINET APPROVED.

On the evening of the 2d a town meeting, convened by a respectably signed requisition to the Mayor, (Mr. H. MARTEN,) was held in the Birmingham Town-hall, "to consider the propriety of urging upon her Majesty's Government the importance of having recourse to arbitration instead of an immediate declaration of war, in the event of a serious disagreement arising out of the disturbed condition of our relations with the United States." There was a very large attendance, and the Mayor, of course presided.

The following resolution was proposed by Alderman BALDWIN, and seconded by Mr. G. DIXON:

"That this meeting remembers with satisfaction that in the year 1856, her Majesty's Government submitted to the Congress of Paris, a declaration which was assented to by the representatives of all the Powers, recommending that the States between which a serious disagreement shall hereafter arise, shall, before appealing to force, have recourse (so far as the circumstances may admit) to the good offices of some friendly Power; and this meeting hereby declares its opinion that the present occasion is a fitting one on which to carry out this most important recommendation."

Mr. EVERARD moved an amendment:—"That this meeting has every confidence in the present Government, and leaves the settlement of the American question in their hands."

Mr. EVERARD, as a working man, said there was no class of Englishmen who had cause to curse war more than the working men. [Prolonged cheering.] It was from the ranks of the working classes that the army and navy were recruited, and it was from their toil that the funds were raised, and who, he asked, got the loaves and fishes? [Renewed cheering.] Not the working classes, but the middle classes and the aristocracy. [Mingled cheers and hisses.] The working men were always ignored, until it was necessary to compel the Government to listen to the voice of the country, and then they were brought up to swell the numbers. [Cheers.] Some one, signing himself "JAMES PARTON," had called upon them to attend the meeting, but had not deigned to tell them why and wherefore. [Hear, hear.] It was simply that it should go forth to their brethren in America that the working men of Birmingham had affirmed the Government of England to be doing wrong in resenting an insult to the British flag. [Tremendous cheering.] Would they do so? [Cries of "No."] There was a certain party who always brought in England to be in the wrong when she tried to vindicate her honor, but such had no sympathy for the working men. He held that the present Government was quite competent to vindicate our honor. [Cheers.] He held, too, that that was proved by the results of the Crimean war. [Disapprobation.] At all events, in the present instance there was nothing to arbitrate about, because all the great Powers of Europe had come to the conclusion we were right; and for the same reason there was no arbitrator to arbitrate, if we should come to arbitration, except, indeed, the King of Bonny. [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOR, a factor, seconded the amendment.

After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting, Mr. BROOKESMITH moved a verbal alteration in the original resolution, to the effect that the present occasion "may be" a fitting one.

This having been seconded, and the promoters of the original resolution agreeing to accept it,

The Mayor then proceeded to put it as so amended, but the audience had become confused, and when the show of hands was taken it was evident the meeting were unaware for which resolution they were voting.

The Mayor declared the original resolution, as amended, to be carried.

Upon this an immense storm of disprobation arose, and lasted a long time.

Dr. MELSOM, a Borough Magistrate, came to the front of the gallery, and said that the meeting had been "hocuspocused," though he did not intend to impute blame to the Mayor, and it was quite certain that His Worship did not intend to act unfairly.

The meeting continued, however, to vehemently protest against the expression of its opinion as declared by the Mayor. Ultimately it was agreed that a second vote should be taken on the main question.

Mr. EVERARD came forward and moved the following:

"That this meeting highly approves of the prompt and manly conduct of Lord PALMERSTON, Earl RUSSELL and the Cabinet, in this trying international emergency, and at the same time trusts that this quarrel may be honorably terminated without war."

Mr. MELSOM seconded the resolution, which was supported by Rev. R. W. DALE.

On a show of hands being taken, the Mayor declared it to be carried by an overwhelming majority.

A memorial was subsequently proposed by the framers of the arbitration resolution, but was lost by an immense majority.

The proceedings did not close till after 11 o'clock.

PEACE MEETING AT BRIGHTON.

On the evening of Dec. 30, a meeting to consider the question of war was held in the Town Hall of Brighton. Resolutions, and an address to the Crown, strongly favoring peace and a resort to arbitration, were adopted almost unanimously. Among the speakers were Messrs. COXTNGHAM and WHITE, the members for the borough, the former of whom thus referred to the London *Times*:

"If the American Government attempted to maintain the principle on which Capt. WILKES did the act, then they must go to war, but they should, except in the last contingency, use their utmost efforts to resist a proposition for involving this country in a war with America. [Hear, hear.] A war with America would be no child's play. Millions of debt, and an unlimited income-tax would be the results of war with America. [Hear.] There was a war party in this country—an anti-republican war party. Let them retract on their policy for a few years and go back to the Russian war. When the secret dispatches were published it became evident that the articles in the *Times* newspaper in 1855 had been written by some one who had access to the Russian State papers and documents. At a meeting in Store-street he (Mr. CONINGHAM) read the extracts and proved the case to the satisfaction of every one present. Mr. LAYARD subsequently quoted the extracts in the House of Commons, and the *Times* next morning ate humble pie. It was believed that the writer of the article got the sack—[laughter]—and from that time to this there was nothing but war articles in the *Times*. [Hear, hear.] There had been furious attacks in the *Times* upon the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the *Times* advocated peace with Russia and disunion with France, but the public opinion of the country was too strong for it. [Hear, hear.] What had been the foreign policy of the *Times* with regard to France? Constant and bitter attacks upon the head of the Government, violent assaults on their friend Mr. COBDEN's treaty with France. On each question the *Times* was wrong. [Hear, hear.] The *Times* was always wrong. [Laughter.] A friend of his said to him the other day he was sure there would be no war with America, because the *Times* had said there would be a war. [Laughter.] The *Times* was wrong about the French treaty—the *Times* was wrong about the paper duty; the *Times* was wrong about Finsbury—[laughter]—and about Nottingham; the *Times* was wrong about the Brighton review—[laughter]—and would never forgive Brighton for having returned the Chairman of the Constitutional Defence Committee, but Brighton did not care about it. [A VOICE.—"You stuck up for the *Morning Star*." Laughter.] The *Times* made repeated attacks on the Emperor NAPOLEON, and supported the Government in their demands for an unlimited credit to build land fortifications and floating batteries, and after having done that and sounded the alarm, they would leave the coast clear to the shrewd and intelligent Emperor of the French to work out his purposes, be they good or evil, in Europe, by launching this country into a Transatlantic contest in which they should strain every nerve, and in which the war must be carried on with a distant basis of operations. [Hear, hear.] But the *Times* would fail in its object, and the people of England would not be forced into a fratricidal contest with an industrial people."

Mr. WHITE, the other member for the Borough, expressed the opinion that the Government was resolved, in common with France, to recognize the Southern Confederacy in the Spring; and that its demonstration in regard to the *Trent* affair was a mere pretext to cover the preparations for a contest to grow out of such acknowledgment. He said:

"He had told more than one member of the Government, and had printed and published the same opinion, *that he did not believe there was a single member of the Cabinet who thought that war would arise out of the Trent affair.* [Hear, hear.] Wherefore, then, these mighty preparations? *He believed that both France and England were in perfect accord to recognize the independence of the Southern States early in the Spring.* [Hear.] It was quite certain that at that time Great Britain would have an overpowering fleet in the American waters; they would have Canada in an efficient state of defence, and then, if the Northern States were disposed to make the recognition of the Southern States a *casus belli*, Great Britain would be prepared." [Hear, hear.]

MEMORIALS IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Memorials numerously and respectably signed, deprecating war with America, and earnestly recommending arbitration, have been forwarded to Lord PALMERSTON from the following places: Cheddar, Somersetshire; Winscombe, Somersetshire; from the Protestant Dissenters of the town of Holyhead and Pentraeth, Anglesey; from the Baptist congregations at Pensarn and Salem, Amwich; Fishguard, Pembrokeshire; Effynnon, near Narberth; and Llanloffan Pembrokeshire; from the Protestant Dissenters at Brynsiencyn, Anglesey; from the inhabitants of the borough town of Bala, Merionetshire. The last is signed by the Professors of the Calvinistic Methodist and Independent Colleges in that town, by the students of both institutions, by the clergymen, magistrates, dissenting ministers, &c. Twelve memorials to the same effect have also been presented to Lord PALMERSTON from the following bodies at Plymouth: The congregations of Norley-street Chapel, Willow-street Chapel, the Wesleyan Free Chapel, the Unitarian Chapel, Emma-place; Stonehouse Chapel, Zion Chapel, Union Chapel, Baptist Chapel, George-street; Batter-street Chapel, Siloam Chapel, Primitive Methodist Chapel, and the Society of Friends.

VIEWS OF BRITISH LEGISLATORS.

HON. W. E. FOSTER, M. P., IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Mr. FOSTER, M. P. for Bradford, addressed the electors of that town on the evening of Dec. 31. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Mr. FOSTER having stated with great clearness the various arguments for and against arbitration, proceeded thus:

"The next objection was that they owed a duty to the Southern Commissioners, and ought not to allow them to remain in prison a moment longer, or under the surveillance of an arbitration court. It would be a mere mockery for him to say that he had any great sympathy with these gentlemen from their antecedents. Mr. MASON was the author of one of the very worst laws, he believed, ever passed—the Fugitive Slave Law. He brought that measure into the Senate, and Mr. SLIDELL had always supported him in what he (Mr. FOSTER) considered an outrage upon humanity. [Cheers.] Nevertheless, he considered that they did owe a duty to these gentlemen, whatever their antecedents, and he was prepared to fulfill it; but he should say it would be a vastly kinder thing to them to propose that they should be given over to arbitrators than that they should go to war upon the point. [Hear.] So far as they were concerned, the proposal to arbitrate would be greatly to their interest. Another objection to arbitration was that we had a duty to perform to prevent the repetition of such a thing in future. Were they sure that war would prevent it? It might be said, "We know that it will, because we are confident of success." He believed we should succeed—he had great faith and confidence in the power and patriotism of England, but war was proverbially uncertain. And if he was confident of success, he was also confident in justice being on their side, and, therefore, whether they might ultimately succeed in war or not, he was quite as sure they would in any reference of this matter to any neutral court. [Cheers.] More than that, if they had a judgment given in that solemn manner by any neutral power, it would more certainly prevent the Americans committing such an outrage in future, than if they were to go to war, and leave them with the bitter memories and rankling feelings which defeat would insure. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] But he did not think that these were real objections, even in the minds of those who made them. He believed they were almost all sham objections; and that the real objection of those who will not listen to a proposal of arbitration was, 'We would rather have a war, so that we may teach these insulting Americans a lesson.' Well it would be a costly lesson. We might get some cotton; but he believed it was generally understood that we should lose more than we should gain by such teaching. But he would not dwell upon the cost. Was it right that we should go to war upon any such ground? Was it right that we, a civilized and Christian people, should go to war upon any ground whatever, but that of absolute necessity? Were we to go to war because we think that we have been insulted, and because we think that this is a time when those who have insulted us are weaker than before; and that we can punish them now for that which we had not the means, or were not ready or inclined, to punish them for at the time of its occurrence? He was not justifying the Americans. He would grant the truth of what had been said about their Government of late; but was there no back account to be made up? *If any of their newspapers were inclined to answer that leading article in the Times, which seemed purposely inclined to drive us into war, by dressing up every act of the American that seemed to be insulting for the past forty years, and if there was the same ability employed as on the Times, a story of wrongs might be told which to American ears would seem to be almost as justly urged as does this of the Times to some of us.* [Hear, hear.] We did not think much of the last war, with America, because we had another tremendous war on hand, in comparison with which it was a mere trifle; but the history of America was but a short one, and to Americans it was a very great event, and recollections of it have had a great deal to do with their feelings towards us up to the present moment. We complained, and with justice, that four gentlemen—not Englishmen, but coming to England—were taken, without appeal to any international tribunal, from one of our ships. But remember what we did. We were in the habit of filling our ships of war by impressment. We could not get enough sailors from our own ships, and so we stopped American ships to search for them, and so anxious were we, that we were not very particular whether they were Englishmen or American citizens. He had purposely said very little on the question of profit and loss; and he was not going to dwell upon it. They were all well aware that any war, and especially one with America, must be against their interests. But he had another reason why he would not dwell upon the point. He did not wish to mislead the Americans. They seemed to suppose that we should be frightened out of war because our trade would suffer by it. That was a very false notion. [Hear, hear.] It was not the case, and he was glad of it. It would go very hard with Old England, when she would not defend her rights or fulfill her duties, or guard her honor, for the fear of her interests being affected; and if the Americans think, as the NEW-YORK TIMES seems to think, that we cannot be driven into war, because we fear to lose their corn and custom, the sooner they get rid of the notion the better. It is not true, and so long as England remains a great nation it never will be true. [Applause.] But some people would like to go to war with America, not merely because they think it a fitting time to revenge these insults, but because they would be very glad to get rid, as they think, for good and aye, of this democratic Republic. It is an eyesore to them. I doubt much whether a war would enable them to get rid of this eyesore, but of this I am sure, I am not prepared to go into war to gratify those gentlemen, because the result would be, if not alone greatly to injure democracy in America, to support the cause of Slavery at any rate. I am not going to enter into the question as between North and South now again, but I think that even those who differ from me on this question must admit that every day proves more and more that what really lies at the bottom of the civil war is Slavery. [Hear, hear.] I think it must be evident to you all that this civil war is in fact a revolution, upon the upshot of which depends the question whether the terrible evil of Slavery shall be got rid of. No such misery was ever swept off the earth without great misery to all concerned in it, and to very many who are innocent; but I do believe that the result of the struggle will be an end to Slavery. [Applause.] *Let us then, by all means, stand aside and have nothing to do with this struggle. At any rate, let us not try to uphold Slavery, nor let us shall be forced to do it; we go to war with the Northern States. If we are driven to it, we may say that we do not intend to help the South and to uphold Slavery by any manly help it.* The very first thing we should do—it has been discussed in the papers—would be to cut off communications between the Northern Government and the Northern army in South Carolina. What would be the result? That those slaves who have become free men, and are now gaining cotton for wages, would, by the help of our arms, be restored to their masters; and we should be responsible for any punishment inflicted upon them for refusing to go with their masters. [Hear, hear.] If, after we have done all we can, the Northern States still insist upon war, the responsibility must rest upon them. Even if we meet with a first refusal, it is not much for us to do to adopt the principles of the Paris Conference. By so doing, we should establish a principle that would be of incalculable advantage hereafter—that a great and powerful nation like England, outraged and insulted upon the tenderest point, was so careful of civilization, and so desirous not to shed the blood of kinsmen, that it was willing not to fight, but to leave the question to be decided by another Power. It would be a precedent of peace for all other nations, such as future generations would bless us for having established. [Applause.] The honorable member concluded by stating that he believed there was a very erroneous and mischievous impression on both sides the Atlantic, that it was a foregone determination with each nation to force the other into war. It was just these mutual suspicions by which nations were drifted into war; but he felt confident that his constituents would support him in doing all he could, consistently with honor and a true regard for England's interests, to get this question settled any way in harmony with justice rather than by war. [Applause.] Now that they were at the close of the year, let any ill-feeling they might have be buried, and, remembering the sad condition of their kinsmen in America, let a tolerant and sympathetic feeling be entertained towards them. Let us enter on the new year with such feelings, and doing their duty to America, they would soon find that the Americans would do their duty to us. [Hear.] The moderate spirit in which the news of the outrage was received in this country was greatly to our credit. Since it arrived another event had occurred—the loss which she had suffered whom all loved and revered—which had drawn the people together in deep sympathy with their beloved sovereign. Remembering how they had mourned with one widow and one fatherless family, let every one consider that even a just war made tens of thousands of widows and fatherless. *Surely a nation's great loss would chasten the feelings of the people, and make them determine that they would do their best as Englishmen and as patriots to avoid being driven into war with their kinsmen.*" [Great applause.]

A vote of thanks to, and confidence in, Mr. FORSTER were carried unanimously, no question being put to him, although he had offered to answer any. The following motion was subsequently moved, and was also unanimously carried:

"That this meeting, while participating in the general indignation at the outrage committed on our flag by an American officer, in forcibly removing certain passengers from a British steamer, is yet impressed with the conviction that it is the duty of our Government, as ruling over a civilized and Christian people, not to hurry us into a war with our American kinsmen, unless it shall first have been clearly ascertained that justice cannot be obtained from the Government of the United States either by diplomatic representations or by means of an appeal to arbitration, according to the principle agreed upon at the Paris Conference, in 1856."

THE LONDON TIMES UPON MR. FORSTER'S ADDRESS.

We really cannot see how Mr. FORSTER, under the circumstances of the present case, would have an arbitration brought about, or what good he thinks it would do. It might, perhaps, enable him and his constituents to go to war, as they are evidently prepared to do, with a little saving of their "principles;" but if they wish not merely to fight with a comfortable conscience, but to avoid fighting altogether, they had better back Government in boldly preferring a just demand without reserve. It needs only a glance at the American journals to show that, while firmness may probably secure peace, the least hesitation would endanger it. We believe the Americans in America are just as conscious of their own misdoing as the Americans in Europe; but they are not more willing than other people to confess themselves wrong. If they are temperately, but plainly, told that they must do us right, or take the consequences of their offending, they will not improbably choose the course of justice as well as prudence; but if they are indulged with a prospect of remote and protracted negotiation, the temptation may prove too strong for them. Mr. FORSTER's vision of a Court of Arbitration instantaneously constituted, and proceeding to an instantaneous decision in our favor, is not likely to be realized. *There is only one reasonable condition, indeed, which an arbitration might be expected to satisfy, and that has been satisfied already. The opinion of a third party, whether umpire or friend, might enable the Americans to grant, with a better grace, and with less offence to their national susceptibilities, the redress we require.* This assistance we should not begrudge them; but they have it already at their disposal, under the most eligible form, in the advice given by France. France, of all other Powers, is that to which they might most naturally have turned for arbitration, and France has spoken. Any further appeals on the part of the Americans would imply, not a wish to submit to fair arbitration, but a design to escape from the obligations of their position in the mazes of an interminable controversy.

MR. KINGLAKE, M. P., ON THE PROSPECT OF A GENERAL WAR.

On the 30th ult., Mr. KINGLAKE, the author of *Eothen*, addressed his constituents, at Bridgewater, on the American question. In closing he said:

"Many considered that if there should be a refusal to give up the prisoners war would be immediately declared. I do not understand that that is the case. If the request should not be complied with, I apprehend that it would be the duty of Lord LYONS to ask for his passport, and bring home with him the whole legation. But he would bring with him also, I imagine, the answer which the American Government may think fit to make to the demand of our Government. [Hear, hear.] When we have that answer then it would be right for Her Majesty's Government to decide what course she would take in dealing with it. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the suggestion of submitting questions to arbitration, I have something to say, and, perhaps, there are few persons in this country who have much more right to speak upon the subject. You may have heard that in the Congress at Paris in 1856 a protocol was signed, which recommended, if I may so express myself, a wholesome principle of referring questions of dispute to arbitration. It was obvious that to introduce into international law a new principle of this kind would depend for its success upon the way in which the first attempt to appeal to the principle should succeed. [Hear.] The first occasion on which the attempt was made occurred very soon after. You all know the deep interest which this country has always taken in the efforts to suppress the Slave-trade. In 1858, after much urging, she got the Portuguese Government to suppress the Slave-trade upon the African coast. The Portuguese Government, not very willingly, and in sheer obedience to our dictation, captured a French vessel having upon it all the indications which are usually regarded as sufficient to convict the vessel of being engaged in the Slave-trade—I speak of the *Charles et Georges*. The French Government indignantly required that the vessel should be restored, although it was clear to everybody in England and to everybody in Lisbon, that the vessel was liable to be condemned. The French Government was vastly more powerful than the Portuguese, and refused to appeal to the principle of arbitration. England, though she had compelled the Portuguese to take this step, was obliged to stand by and see the vessel given up. Here, then, I fear, is an end to the principle of referring questions to arbitration, because if the first time one of these questions occurs, a great Power refuses to be bound by it, how can any other Government be expected to do otherwise? [Hear, hear.] I trust that, in order to avoid the unspeakable horrors of war, the United States will yield, and that they will not allow fellow-subjects of ours to remain in felons' cells. [Hear, hear.] There seemed to be some ground for supposing that the Emperor of the French was not indisposed to take the same view of the matter as we had, but I believe I may say that means have been taken to ascertain what is the feeling of France on this subject, and the feeling is that in this matter England ought to be left to fight her own battles. I believe I may say that it is not the desire of this country to ask their alliance or seek that of any other European Power. *But, gentlemen, supposing we are alone in this quarrel, is it certain that America will be alone?* I have already said to you that when war once breaks out, the original cause of the quarrel is soon lost sight of, and that nations will range themselves according to what they suppose to be their best interests. I venture to remind those who may be meditating anything against England on the ground of the trouble which now threatens her, that the very last time we were engaged in a war with America, which broke out in 1812 and continued for some years afterwards, was exactly that period when we invaded France, and achieved our greatest victories."

RIGHT HON. E. W. CARDWELL AT OXFORD.

Mr. CARDWELL, M. P., for Oxford, addressed his constituents on the 1st inst. He thus alluded to the American question:

"Gentlemen, we saw with sorrow a civil war break out between two parts of one great country—the inheritors of our blood, of our literature, and of our glory, [cheers,] and, gentlemen, we should regard it as little less than a civil war among ourselves if any unhappy circumstances should arise to involve us in hostilities with America. [Cheers.] Our chairman has told us that the telegram of to-day says that there is hope of an amicable settlement, provided the demand of England has not been made in such a spirit and in such a temper as to render it impracticable; and I trust, in due time, when all the correspondence shall be laid before the public, that they will be of opinion that those who are intrusted with the powers of State are worthy of them, and consentaneous with their own principles and feelings. I believe there never was a spectacle of which Englishmen might be less ashamed in the face of Europe and of the world than the demeanor which England has shown in this great trial of her fortunes. We have sustained an injury such as we could not possibly pass by if we meant to retain the name and position which England has heretofore enjoyed among the nations of the world. [Cheers.] The law, and, we see, the opinion of civilized Europe, have been expressed upon our side. *Our contest is for freedom, and for the peaceful rights of commerce.* [Cheers.] The issue, then, gentlemen, does not rest with us, but upon the answer we receive."

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU ON BRITISH DEPENDENCE UPON AMERICA.

To the Editor of the London Star.

SIR: Some of your readers must surely have been startled by an article in the *Times* of yesterday, on the impending war with America. It begins by assuming that "the Americans have persuaded themselves that the British nation would be ruined without the supply of raw material which they alone could furnish;" and asks, "What would happen if the Northern ports were closed against us, and we were suddenly deprived of corn as well as cotton?" The question thus proposed is speedily answered: "America has not a monopoly of corn," for only "one-third of our supply comes from the States;" a quantity, valued at £15,000,000, came from Russia and Prussia during the last ten months. It then gives the comfortable assurance that "if we cannot get corn from Michigan and Illinois, we shall get it from the Black Sea and the Baltic." It is extraordinary that none of the commercial classes have taken the view of the war which must be suggested by these words. On the 10th ult., when addressing my constituents, *I showed them that Russia and America are the only countries on which we can rely for grain; because every other corn-producing country is in constant starvation*, and that, by war with America, Russia practically acquires a monopoly of breadstuffs. This view is now corroborated by the *Times* in tones of exultation and defiance. A few years ago it raised a bitter outcry against any monopoly in the hands of our own citizens. It now raises a shout of triumph at the prospect of a monopoly of corn being put into the hands of a foreign Power. The British farmer is to endure free-trade for the Russian to be protected.

In a speech, a short time ago, Mr. BRIGHT asked what we gained by the Russian war, and the expenditure of fifty millions sterling? He may now ask how much we shall lose by what the *Times* predicts as "the ruinous reverse of an American war."

We shall be at once deprived of that power of coercion by sea, which is our protection in war; and that competition in the grain trade, which is our support in peace. Commercial men do not care, for it does not as yet affect the funds. Political men do not trouble themselves about it, for it does not injure the interests of their faction. Yet, surely there must be some point where politicians will give up party strife, and combine to protect the country from the dangers which we ourselves are weaving.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MONTAGU
No. 72 INVERNESS-TERRACE, Dec. 31, 1861.

SOME OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ALL WAR QUESTIONS NOT SETTLED

From the London Admiralty.

In the first place, by making war not improbable it has forced England to spend probably one or two millions of money in providing for the defence of her Canadian frontier. But this money has not been thrown away, for it has placed England in a far better position with reference to American affairs than she occupied six weeks ago. In November last, our Foreign Minister might have said, "This blockade of the Southern ports is very absurd, and it is contrary to the law of nations; for it is ineffective. Yet to declare it null and void will be a perilous proceeding, for the Washington Government may threaten us with war, and we shall have to send out an army to Canada." But all this is now changed. The probability of war has already been faced; the cost of reinforcing Canada has already been incurred. Our Foreign Secretary may now say, "Your paper blockade is no longer to be endured; and as for war, if you choose to engage in it we are ready for you." *Accordingly it is already rumored that as soon as "the Trent difficulty is over, Earl Russell and M. Thouvenel will at once open the question of the blockade, and will declare their intention of overruling it.* This will, indeed, be to strike the Washington Government in a sore place, and we shall not be at all surprised if it leads them to declare for war.

The importance of such a step as this cannot easily be exaggerated. *Yet it may be actually taken before the 1st of March.* If the American Government shall reject Lord LYONS' demand, this step will doubtless be taken at once. If they accede to that demand, the question of the blockade will immediately follow, and the solution may be found in less than a couple of months. The results must be very great. The Southern States can at once send us ten millions worth of cotton, for which we shall pay them in goods and money. The money will help them to carry on the war; the goods will give them clothing and many other needful things. The hopes of the South will thus be raised, and the probabilities of the success of the North will be proportionably lowered. But all this will hardly occur without a declaration of war from Washington. This will lead to an immediate blockade by the British fleet of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia; and thus the foreign trade of the Northern States will be utterly prostrated. Such are some of the results which may not improbably flow from the folly of the *San Jacinto*. So easy is it to raise a conflagration by a single torch, which even a score of fire-engines cannot easily extinguish.

THE CRISIS PASSED—FOR THE PRESENT.

From the London Herald.

If we are justified, as we believe we are, in viewing the resolve of the American Government in this mirror of popular opinion, *we suppose that 'our differences with America will not for the present lead to war.* But enough has occurred to put us on our guard for the future, to teach us to be very watchful of the temper of a people which seems to have two faces like the god Janus, to be as shifting as the wind of the sea, and as changeful in color as the chameleon. This concession of theirs must not be allowed to fetter us in our future course. We have a more immediate interest than before in the struggle between North and South; we have found that it concerns ourselves, and learned that its continuance is fraught with danger to our peace. *It behooves both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and whether the inefficient blockade, which is so great an injury to their manufacturing and commercial interests, should any longer be condoned from any false feeling of tenderness for the amour propre of the North.* We shall be acting in the interests of humanity if we do what in us lies to discourage a struggle in which the North is committing political suicide, and the South undergoing a vindictive and resultless persecution, in which the customary usages of civilized war are most wantonly and wickedly set at naught.

THE RECEPTION OF SLIDELL AND MASON.

From the London Star.

Peace will be maintained. An enormous addition to our expenditure will be avoided. The honor of our flag will have been vindicated. The *prestige* of our power will be augmented. The name of England will stand higher than ever as that of a nation able to enforce her demands and execute her policy. But is this what we want,—we who believe patriotism to be something purer than a pagan pride in national supremacy,—we who desire that England shall be loved as well as feared? Will it even be the end of our difficulty? Will there remain nothing to apprehend, nothing to labor against? Will there be no danger of fresh complications arising out of the barbarous conditions of maritime warfare? Will there be no rankling bitterness in the public mind of America—no cruel exultation among the inveterate enemies of all that the two people hold in common, and hold most dear? These are considerations that should make us pause ere we indulge in unqualified rejoicing over our anticipated escape. Unless public opinion mans itself with renewed energy in favor of perfect neutrality and of an effectual revision of the laws of war,—unless there be a vigilant and resolute resistance to proposals for breaking the blockade, or otherwise encouraging the Confederacy,—we may be dragged into worse than the quarrel which now seems about to be concluded. It will scarcely be denied by the boldest sympathizers with secession to salute the liberated Commissioners with honors and welcomes. It will be too much even for the *Times* to venture on firing its guns in homage to the authors of the Fugitive Slave Act. But who will answer for it that they will not be privately petted as the trophies of an aristocratic triumph over the hated democracy of the North? Who will undertake that their presence here will not be used to demonstrate to the world that England's sympathies are Pro-Slavery—that she has repented of her philanthropy, and is ready to patronize on American soil the institution she has extirpated, in a benevolent frenzy, from her own colonies? There are far worse perils to a nation's honor than those which assail it from blundering sea captains and accidental collisions, or even designed insults. There are perils which make no noise and provoke no anger—which are not repudiated in peremptory dispatches or warded off by the prompt display of armaments. It is a peril of this sort which will threaten us when Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON have been replaced beneath our flag, and have landed on our shores. It is then that the gentlemen who were so profuse in the Birmingham Town-hall of expressions of confidence in Government, and in deprecation of public opinion, may find reason to regret their success,—unless they really designed to give a triumph to the worst enemies of England and of freedom. We have been told very often of late that there are worse evils than war. *We quite admit it—and we beg to ask, whether the exertion of English authority to procure a victory to slaveholders would not be among those evils; or as to be reckoned an augmentation of the blessings of peace?* When MASON and SLIDELL have been surrendered to us, it will surely be time to declare in what capacity we, as a nation, receive them—whether as the envoys of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or as inoffensive visitors to a country where the rebel slaveowner and fugitive negro are welcome alike to the protection of the law.

THE PARIS SIECLE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Paris *Siècle*, in an article published on the 1st, has the following remarks upon the American crisis:

"We do not flatter ourselves with the hope that 1862 will bring us the solution of the American crisis. Unionists and Separatists, Federals and Confederates, Abolitionists and partisans of Slavery, at the commencement of a struggle which has given rise to all these barbarous neologisms, cannot all at once lay down their arms. But what will war effect? Why make the gulf between them wider and wider? Is a return to peaceful discussion possible? Are the respective pretensions of the North and of the South of such a nature that they cannot be impartially examined by the eminent men of the different States, or by impartial mediators? Mediation, which certain journals have rejected as untimely, we still regard as the sole means not only of putting an end to the internal discords of the great American Republic, but also of preventing a war between England and the United States, which number among their citizens so many of their sons. We are aware that at London and Washington, at Liverpool and New-York, the act of violence committed in the Bahama Channel has caused an effervescence which has not yet subsided. Preparations are being made on both sides, and warlike defiances exchanged; but all the journals agree, in spite of the telegrams received, in considering as premature the *non possumus* of the American Government. Accurate calculations show that the last communications of the British Government could not reach Washington till the 23d ult. *We therefore still hope for a peaceful issue, and redouble our efforts to promote a friendly settlement of this grave difference which French diplomacy has waged with such calmness and dignity.*

THE PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.

From the Journal des Debats.

Both the American and English journals have assumed a more moderate tone, as the moment for a final decision approaches. Perhaps Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL will discover in time that they took up the matter too warmly at first, and that it is not an imperious ultimatum that ought to be addressed to the United States on account of an incident which admits of controversy. Heaven grant that their dispatches may not have been drawn up in a manner to preclude a compromise compatible with the dignity of both parties! The friends of peace in England do not hesitate to say that the Ministry have hitherto seemed rather to seek a rupture than an arrangement. Not does that language fail to meet with an echo among the public. To the various arguments which the peace party advance in favor of an honorable arrangement with America, the revenue returns add another which is not without weight. The public revenue has diminished in the year £2,352,000. Among the causes which have led to that result, the reduction of the income-tax and the suppression of the duty on paper must certainly be counted. But the embarrassments caused by the events in America have not contributed to fill the coffers of the treasury, and the *Times* itself cannot help remarking that in such a state of things it would be very agreeable for England to live in peace with the whole world. The *Times* is quite right, and we are justified in saying to it, If you wish for peace, do not seek for war.

THE NORTH WITHOUT FRIENDS.

From the London Morning Post (Ministerial.)

In their hour of trial *the Federal States have no man's good word.* There is not a country in the Old World which does not number amongst the naturalized citizens of the once United States thousands, in some cases, hundreds of thousands, of her own sons. Ties of blood, intertwined with those of interest, might be expected to create a lively sympathy between the speculative Democrat of the Old, and the practical Republican of the New World; the European jealousy of England would, it is only natural to suppose, develop and strengthen every wish for the prosperity, every regret at the misfortunes, of the Transatlantic Power, whose commercial marine is only second, if indeed it be second, to that of this country. This has not proved to be the case. The cynical scorn with which the United States, in their past relations with other countries, have trampled, whenever it suited their convenience, on the principles and precedents of international law, has brought with it its just and appropriate retribution. "Love, it thou would'st be loved," was the shrewd advice given by the Latin poet to the youthful lover. It is no other

with batteries already adjusted for our necks and the lamp-post."

That individual cases of excess and rapacity, incident to raw troops of every nation, have occurred, I do not deny. But that our Government has authorized or tolerated them is not true. Our treatment of prisoners, and our respect for non-combatants, is a distinguishing feature in our favor. Indeed, it has been hard for our Northern troops to engage in this war "with a will." While our enemies lie in ambush to shoot sentinels, and in battle aim systematically at officers, we have failed to retaliate in either respect. The "halter" and "manacle" are unworthy of the Lieut. MAURY I once knew and respected.

Nor is Lieut. MAURY more fortunate in the "contrasts" he challenges. The Federal army, wherever it goes, spares towns and respects household property. Not so with the rebel army. In retreating from Gosport, Harper's Ferry and Hampton, they kindled incendiary fires, leaving the old, infirm and poor homeless and destitute.

Lieut. MAURY seeks favor from England by impugning history. England did in the war of 1812 invade, capture and burn Buffalo, Frenchtown, Havre de Grace and Alexandria. We have taken Alexandria, Beaufort, Accomac, &c., without burning either.

With much that follows, designed to excite prejudice in England against the North, I forbear to deal, because, general and speculative as it is, it can only be answered by rebutting generalities. But I dwell a moment upon a tangible averment made by an intelligent naval officer:

"New-Englanders are proverbially sharp, keen, and 'cute;' so, having once tasted of the Treasury pap, through cunningly devised tariff bills, they soon discovered that heavy expenditures from the Federal Treasury would necessitate high tariffs; then they went for an extravagant government, and engineered with Congress for large appropriations. To create demands upon the National purse, they established navy-yards where they were not required; built forts where they were not wanted; erected lighthouses where they were not needed; and actually studded the Northern seaboard with establishments of this sort, while the whole Southern coast, from the Capes of Virginia all the way round to the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas was but badly lighted, though the navigation along the Southern bays is most difficult and dangerous."

This statement, when read in America, will create very general astonishment, and, if I mistake not, will crimson the face of Lieut. MAURY himself. In the Northern States there are four navy-yards, viz.: at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, and Portsmouth; and while materials and labor are much more expensive, and other facilities inferior, an equal number of navy-yards were established in the Southern States, viz.: at Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Memphis. And in reference to fortifications, vastly more money has been expended upon Southern than upon Northern fortifications. This fact is patent to every eye that contrasts the formidable and massive fortresses at the Rip Raps, Old Point Comfort, Charleston, and Pensacola, with the inferior structures designed for the defence of New-York and Boston. Nor do I doubt, though I cannot speak with knowledge, that the Southern coast is as well lighted as the Northern.

Lieut. MAURY quotes from an act of the Virginia Legislature of 1788, in which he affects to find the right of secession, but which does not exist, although the act itself is emasculated to enable him to reach an unauthorized conclusion. Virginia entered, unconditionally, into the Union; and her early and ablest statesmen, whose wisdom and patriotism confounds the fallacies and rebukes the treason of their degenerate descendants, lived and died in the faith of WASHINGTON, whose farewell address admonished his countrymen to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of an attempt" to separate the States, or dissolve the Union.

Although Lieut. MAURY's letter invites it, I will not presume further upon a journal whose columns have been so liberally devoted to American topics; and conclude by reversing Lieut. MAURY's assertion, that "this nefarious war" (and history points to none so wanton and causeless) was "forced" not upon the South, but upon the North. Very respectfully,

THURLOW WEED.

12A George-street, Hanover-square, London.

Smith O'Brien on The O'Donoghue and the Anglo-American Issue.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN has issued an address to the people of Tipperary, in which he calls upon them to say whether they "are disposed to acquiesce in the insult which has been offered to their representative, The O'DONOGHUE, who was recently struck off the Commission of the Peace for the part he took in the "national" proceedings in the Rotunda:

"I was not myself present at the late Rotunda meeting. The fact is that it was held contrary to my judgment and advice; but I confess that I am now rejoiced that the people of Dublin took an early opportunity of declaring *that they would view with regret a collision between Ireland and the inhabitants of the United States*. I go further, and say emphatically, in my opinion, the several constituencies of Ireland ought to meet and inform their representatives that they are unwilling to contribute either men or money for the purpose of injuring their benefactors, and that upon this point they ought to employ the very language used by The O'DONOGHUE in his letter to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Now, with respect to the Committee which was appointed at the Rotunda meeting, I take upon myself the responsibility of having advised The O'DONOGHUE to withdraw his name from that Committee. I gave that advice because I was informed that the list of the members of that Committee had been almost surreptitiously intruded upon the meeting, and because I thought it possible that The O'DONOGHUE might, by acting with it, become hereafter responsible for proceedings which he does not approve. I am afraid that there exists in this country a secret organization which may hereafter compromise many inexperienced yet noble-minded youths. Three years I took the liberty to warn my fellow-countrymen against secret societies. I have since repeated that warning, and now once again I adjure them to treat as their worst enemy any man who invites them to join a secret society. It is almost needless that I should repeat my conviction that the Irish Government is informed respecting every movement that is made by the members of secret societies existing in this country. But whilst I think that The O'DONOGHUE has acted wisely in withdrawing from the Committee appointed at the Rotunda meeting, I am rejoiced to find that he will, on some future occasion, suggest the formation of a Committee or Council which shall deserve the confidence of the country. I reserve for a future occasion the expression of my opinion with respect to the formation of such a Committee. In the meantime, I trust that from every parish in the County of Tipperary The O'DONOGHUE will receive assurances that he has not forfeited the esteem of his fellow-countrymen by being deprived of the commission of the peace."

Better Figures for the Cotton Supply.

From the London Globe.

The discovery which has just been made by the cotton brokers of Liverpool has, as it happens, a national interest of unusual importance. On comparing the stock of cotton in the port with the accounts of imports and sales for the last year, it appears that the stock is in excess of its computed amount by upwards of 80,000 bales. This, at the reduced rate of consumption resulting from a short supply, corresponds to five or six weeks' supply of the current demand.

To on-lookers it is not very clear how, especially under existing circumstances, such a "discovery" became possible. It has, for the greater part of the year, been of some consequence to the nation at large, and of great importance to particular interests, to know, as precisely as might be, how much of this commodity we had in hand. A bale of cotton is too bulky an article to be easily hidden or lost sight of. And when it comes to thousands and tens of thousands of bales, all present in the same town, not even the enormous extent of the cotton trade of Liverpool, and the number of persons of all grades engaged in carrying it on, offers a satisfactory explanation of such discrepancies. For, it should be said, this is no isolated case. At the close of every year a similar comparison is made of the actual with the previously computed stock, as deduced from the weekly returns of the Cotton Brokers' Association. The difference is sometimes a deficiency, but more commonly an excess, in the stock on hand. And in past years the excess has been greater even than it is this time. But this year interest in the result has quickened the care of computers; and yet we believe the result we have announced was, to a large proportion of the dealers, unexpected.

The British Revenue and its Sources for 1861.

From the London Globe.

Abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom, in the undermentioned periods ended Dec. 31, 1861, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:

	QUARTERS ENDED Dec. 31, 1860.	QUARTERS ENDED Dec. 31, 1861.	QUARTER END. Inc.	QUARTER END. Dec.	YEAR ENDED Dec. 31, 1861. Inc.	YEAR ENDED Dec. 31, 1861. Dec.
Customs	£ 5,861,000	£ 6,147,000	£ 286,000	.....	£ 741,805	.....
Excise	4,558,000	3,896,000	.....	£ 662,000	.....	£ 908,000
Stamps	2,036,000	2,098,000	62,000	.....	202,912	.....
Taxes	1,223,000	1,222,000	.....	1,000	.....	7,000
Prop. Tax	3,520,000	2,359,000	.....	1,471,000	.....	2,979,816
Post-office	880,000	910,000	30,000	.....	80,000	.....
Crown lds	80,000	84,000	4,000	.....	3,911	.....
Miscell's	238,348	292,023	53,000	.....	.....	537,156
Total Rev.	£ 18,350,348	17,008,023	412,891 Net Decrease.	1,615,000 £1,202,109	1,028,428 Net Decrease.	4,392,972 £3,363,544.

The total income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, is £68,603,851, showing a decrease of £3,363,644.

Mr. Russell (the Times Correspondent) and the Battle of Bull's Run.

From the London Star.

In the *Augsburg Gazette* appears a letter from the special correspondent of that journal in Washington, which contains a somewhat singular statement in reference to the well-remembered description of the battle of Bull Run supplied to the *Times* by Mr. RUSSELL. Having described the circumstances under which he lately became introduced to Mr. RUSSELL in Washington, the correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* observes that he alluded to the subject of the battle of Bull Run. "When I remarked," proceeds the writer, "to Mr. RUSSELL that he had fallen into some disfavor here on account of his description of Bull Run, he explained to me the circumstances under which he had written the letter. He arrived, he told me, on the ground only when the battle was already over, and he fell into the midst of the rout. This, therefore, remained especially impressed upon his memory, and he wrote off his letter immediately after his return to his quarters, and after a ride of some fifty English miles; and he had to dispatch the letter without reading it over. *He admitted that he himself was surprised at much which appeared in the letter when it arrived out here six weeks after.*"

It is greatly to be regretted that any portion of the British public should have accepted as a serious and reliable history of a battle a facetious narrative which so very much surprised its author when he came to peruse it in print six weeks after.

The Sumter in the Channel.

A letter was received on the 3d at LLOYDS from the Secretary of the Admiralty, stating that the Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Ramsgate had reported that a suspicious looking steamer was seen cruising about the channel, off Dover, on the 27th ult., which, from circumstances since transpired, there is every reason to suppose was the Confederate privateer *Sumter*. It appears that the *Sumter*, when last heard of by the Federal Navy, was seen making in the direction of Europe. The *Sumter* is about 1,600 tons, painted black, and very fast.

The following is from the *Shipping List*:

"The *Adder*, revenue-cutter, boarded an American ship on the 1st inst., off South Foreland, which left New-York on the 28th November, the master of which reported that the *Sumter*, when she was last heard of by the Federal navy, had left the Southern Coast of America, and when last seen was making in the direction of Europe. The officers of the *Adder* found a seaman on board who had previously served in the *Sumter*, and obtained from him the full description of her. She was about 1,600 tons, painted black, and very fast, with other particulars which answers the description of the ship seen off Dover."

VERY LATEST PER THE ARABIA.

PRUSSIA AND THE TRENT QUESTION.

DISPATCH OF COUNT BERNSTOFF, PRUSSIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON, ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

BERLIN, Dec. 25, 1861.

MONSIEUR LE BARON: The warlike measures which President LINCOLN has taken by sea against the Southern States which have separated from the Union, were calculated immediately upon their occurrence to inspire in His Majesty's Government the apprehension that they might easily give occasion to the legitimate interests of neutral States being thereby injuriously affected.

This apprehension has been unfortunately entirely justified by the violent capture and carrying away of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL from on board the neutral mail steamer *Trent* by the commander of the North American war ship *San Jacinto*.

This occurrence, as you will easily believe, has created the greatest sensation in England, as in the whole of Europe, and has not only placed the Cabinets, but also public opinion, in a state of the most extreme expectation.

Although England is certainly alone immediately affected by that act, still one of the most important and generally recognized rights of neutral flags is at the same time called in question.

It is not requisite that I should now enter into an explanation of the points of law precisely involved. Public opinion in Europe has pronounced itself with rare unanimity, and in the most decided manner, in favor of the injured party. We, ourselves, have only hitherto hesitated to acquaint you with our views upon the transaction because, in the absence of reliable intelligence, we doubted whether the Captain of the *San Jacinto* had been guided in the course he adopted by instructions received from his Government or not. We still at present prefer to believe the latter supposition correct. Should, however, the former prove to be the actual state of the case, we should feel ourselves compelled to ascribe a more serious importance to the matter, and to regard in it, to our great regret, not an isolated fact, but rather an open threat of the rights appertaining to all neutrals.

We are as yet not positively acquainted with the demands forwarded upon the part of England to the Cabinet of Washington, upon compliance with which the maintenance of peace appears to depend.

As far, however, as we are informed of them, we entertain the conviction that no terms have been proposed by England, by which the dignity of President LINCOLN could reasonably be offended.

His Majesty the King, animated by the sincerest wishes for the well-being of the United States of North America, has desired me to advocate the cause of peace with President LINCOLN, through you, in the most emphatic manner. We should consider ourselves fortunate if we succeeded by this means in contributing to a peaceful solution of a conflict, out of which the greatest dangers may spring. It is possible that the President may have already decided upon, and expressed his resolution. But of whatever nature this may be, it will, at any rate, be consolatory to the King's Government, looking back upon the uninterrupted condition of sincere friendship which has prevailed between Prussia and the United States since their foundation, to have frankly submitted to the Cabinet of Washington its view of the present case, as well as the wishes which are therewith connected.

I beg to request you will read to the Secretary of State at Washington the above dispatch without delay, and if he desires it, will leave with him a copy of the same. I shall expect to be favored by a speedy notification of the fulfillment of this commission.

I have to present to you the renewed assurance of my profound consideration.

(Signed) BERNSTOFF.

A CANARD ABOUT GEN. SCOTT.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The *Morning Advertiser* asserts that Gen. SCOTT, during his stay in Paris, offered to the Emperor NAPOLEON Lower Canada, if he (the Emperor) would side with the United States.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

WE MUST PREPARE.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 17.

Now that nature has so nearly checked all hostile operations by either army, from the Potomac to the Mississippi, it is fitting that we should take advantage of this armistice, consider well our situation, and provide for such measures of safety as may—in case of a reverse to our arms—keep a cowardly, but vigorous enemy at bay.

So far, the only successes of the Yankees have been accomplished by their navy. Hatteras and Port Royal fell through its agency. To it they are indebted for most of their strategic points in the Confederate States; but for it, Fortress Monroe and Newport's News—on the soil of our own State—would be ours.

With MCCLELLAN's multitudinous army in encircling us at Manassas, we can feel comparatively safe—for we know our chances of success there—*but as to the result of the Burnside piratical expedition, we may have misgivings. Where is it to strike us!* What portion of our seaboard is to be polluted by the foot of such a detested foe?

With our immense line of sea-coast and countless harbors, it would be impossible to obstruct the channels leading to our vulnerable points. Even if we had ships or old hulks, we could appropriate them to better purposes than a "stone blockade." Therefore, our only trust is in fortifications—not slaughterpens, but efficient, *casemated* batteries. If we were defeated at Port Royal, we learnt a lesson, and must profit by it.

Every line of railroad, within our approach, pouring supplies into the dominions of the North, must be obliterated; every canal lock or dam, must be blown to atoms.

Let us turn for a moment to the West. POLK, MARSHALL and TOLLICOFFER have whipped the cowardly mercenaries at every point. But, in spite of these chastisements, they are preparing to launch on the Mississippi an expedition which, if successful, must spread devastation and dismay in its progress. It is composed of every infernal machine the ingenuity of an infernal race could invent. Concealed batteries, iron-plated boats, suffocating stink-pots are its instruments. If Columbus fails, Memphis must follow. *The channel of the Mississippi must be obstructed.* Flat-boats, steamboats, logs, frame houses, anything which will answer the purpose, must be anchored or weighted down, so that neither Yankee smartness, nor the mighty current of the river, can remove them. This accomplished, their mighty Mississippi scheme is a "bubble."

Nor must our army, when in Winter quarters, neglect those attentions to drill and discipline which are of such importance. Every attention should be paid to the *bayonet exercise*, for it is truly the "weapon of the brave." When the bayonet might be made so efficient, its importance is incalculable. In the last Italian campaign, a regiment of *chasseurs a'pied* routed the Austrians without firing a gun! Long-range guns may do for skirmishers, but for close quarters—with Yankees—the bayonet is the weapon. Then would our old flint locks tell as well as their splendid Enfield or Minie rifles. Our men must be accustomed to the *bugle calls*. When the voice of an officer is hushed amid the din and roar of battle, the shrill, clear sound of the bugle can be heard, giving every order with distinctness and clearness.

We must not be too prone to underrate the prowess of the enemy, and however confident we may be of success in a fair fight, he is exhibiting a determination and industry worthy of a better cause; and though his army is not composed of the same *material* as ours, nor are the men individually actuated by such motives to fight, yet he will attempt all that mean ambition or merciless revenge can prompt.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Jan. 10.

The flags were portentously silent yesterday; possibly the weather had some influence, the movements were in unison—dull and sluggish. The storm commencing on the 7th, and which appeared to have ran its course at the setting of the sun last evening, was the first regular old gray northeaster we have had this season. It held up sufficiently on the ever-memorable eighth to allow of the parade and inspection of Maj.-Gen. LOVELL's Division of Louisiana troops; they cannot, from the good turn-out, be termed militia. In years gone by, the old public Cathedral-square—now Jackson-square—was sufficiently large to accommodate all reviews of the ununiformed troops of our city. The turn-out and numbers day before yesterday were of a different character. We cannot say how many miles the lines of troops covered. The general impression was, that if those Yankee regiments hovering about Ship Island, quartering at Biloxi and Mississippi City, will only come on, that is, land on the lake shore, west side, anywhere from Isle a 'Pitre to Milneburgh and Bayou St. John, they might be more than decimated.

Talking of the action of our Government in several matters, brought up some incidental remarks in regard to the Navy Department at Richmond. We are asked if it has already degenerated into a circumlocution appendage of the Confederate Government. A communication before us implies that the commanding officers of the Naval Department on this station have had their hands tied, as it were, since the removal of the seat of Government. It is as plain as the noon-day sun that after the clearing out of the Hessians from the mouth of the Mississippi, on the 12th of October last, the port of New-Orleans, the mouths of the Mississippi River, could have been kept open to the commerce of the world by a very moderate outlay of money. In June last, the Confederate Congress appropriated $800,000 for the defence of this good city of New-Orleans, to be applied for naval defences.

True, there is a nondescript in course of erection at the temporary navy-yard above the city. But it is useless to say that, after the great success of Commodore HOLLINS, with the *Manassas* and other boats, the mouths of the Mississippi could not have been kept open. Some two dozen of our public spirited and influential merchants associated and paid out $80,000 for the *Ram* or *Manassas*; she has proved a decided success, and it is now three months since her invincibility was proved. Our liberal and enterprising merchants would have advanced the money to have built two or more nondescripts; but we are asked, what encouragement have they? Mr. Secretary MALLORY appears to throw cold water, as it were, on all suggestions. Twelve or twenty gunboats could have been fitted out in this city since July last, and have bid defiance to the Hessian navy, so far as the mouths of the Mississippi were concerned.

There was some talk about the bill before our Legislature appropriating $2,500,000 for naval purposes. This sum is not required to protect New-Orleans. If it is a bill to buy up all the old hulks lying at Algiers, it is time for our tax-payers to begin to talk about it. Money can be judiciously expended for the defence of Louisiana without pandering to some few individuals. We beg our legislators to pause before passing the two and a-half million naval bill. It is almost on an equality with the cotton-loan bill.

There was some talk about the Hessian movements in Mississippi Sound; that they have landed on the mainland, and taken possession of Mississippi City, Barnes' Hotel, Tegarden's Hotel, the Court-house, and private residences for officers' quarters and so on, which is no more than we expected, and what we have predicted since July last. We have talked frequently of the exposed condition of the sea coast, and Gov. PETTUS will recollect we called his attention to it, and now we call his attention to the Capital of Mississippi, the City of Jackson.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY BILL.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 17.

In accordance with the previous understanding, the Senate, on Thursday, went into secret session for the purpose of considering the bill reported by Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to raise and organize Virginia's quota of the Confederate army. The following amendment, pending at the time of the adjournment on Saturday, the *Dispatch* publishes as a matter of local interest:

Be it further enacted, That pursuant to an act of the Provisional Congress authorizing the enlistment of troops for local defence, the Governor be and is hereby empowered and directed to call for not exceeding ten thousand volunteers to serve within the limits of this State, and to be employed exclusively in the protection of such localities as may be exposed to sudden raids and marauding excursions of the enemy. The troops so raised shall be designated as "Minute Men," and shall be organized into companies or troops, battalions and regiments, as other volunteers in the service, and be enlisted for a term not less than six months. They shall hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice, and when actually in service in the field or camp shall receive the same pay and be upon the same footing in all respects as other troops, except that they shall not be sent out of the State, or beyond their respective military departments without their consent. As far as practicable the troops existing for local defence shall furnish their own arms, and they shall consist of cavalry, artillery, infantry or riflemen, as the necessities of the several localities and the ability to furnish arms shall indicate.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Staunton *Spectator*, in an article relative to the defences of Western Virginia, says: "Col. ALEXANDER W. REYNOLDS, a native of Greenbrier County, a former United States officer, and a brave and gallant man, has been appointed to the command in that section, with authority to raise a brigade. We hope the people will readily, promptly and cheerfully respond to the call he will make upon them to rally to the defence of their homes and the honor of their State. Col. JACKSON's regiment, (Twenty-second,) composed of volunteers from the western part of the State, has been sent to Lewisburgh. The Eighth Virginia Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Col. WALTER H. JENIFER, of Maryland, has been ordered to Mercer County."

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 14.

Our harbor batteries were busily engaged yesterday practicing, the reports from their guns attracting a number of observers to the water front, where some fine shooting with shot and shell was seen.

SIX of the Lincoln fleet were strung along the front of our harbor, yesterday, and all in sight from the wharves, and apparently quite close in. Since the steamship *Ella Warley* succeeded in passing by them they keep a more vigilant lookout.

THE FIGHT AT BLUE'S GAP.

The following account of the fight at Blue's Gap is given by one of the Richmond papers:

"On Monday last some five hundred militia, stationed near Col. BLUE's, on the Northwestern Road, fourteen miles this side of Romney, were attacked about daylight by four thousand of the enemy from Romney, and were soon put to flight, with a loss of three or four killed, some few prisoners, two pieces of artillery and their baggage-wagons. The enemy also burned a mill near by, and several dwellings, including Col. BLUE's, destroying all the private property and five stock. They shot a poor old shoemaker in his house, and burned him over his head.

Among the wounded is Capt. ALEXANDER, of the Arkansas Regiment, who lost an arm."

The Pirate Sumter.

In the London *Times* we find the following letter, which furnishes some interesting particulars regarding the escape of the *Sumter* from the *Iroquois*:

ST. PIERRE, Martinique, Dec. 2, 1861.

* * * After all the *Sumter* has escaped. Under the protection of the faction that espoused her cause, aided and abetted by the local Government, she has managed to slip off in clever enough style. On Saturday, the 23d ult., at a few minutes before 8 P. M., a very cloudy and dark evening, cutting away her moorings and leaving her anchor behind, she quitted her berth at the Mouillage de la Galere, and at full speed steamed off in a southerly direction, close in shore, until she attained the point beyond the roadstead, where she made a pause. The *Sumter's* taking thus to flight at a moment the least expected, and at the very nick of time when her adversary happened to be too far out at sea to perceive her movements, excited the most indescribable indignation and vexation among the population. As a witness myself to the decampment, I really could not remain a stranger to the commotion that ran through the crowd of people on shore, extending from La Galère to Place Bertin, all shouting as if to give the alarm, unwilling to entertain the very idea of the privateer escaping, and anxious, if it were possible, to arrest her course. A man of the *Iroquois*, stationed on board one of the American merchant vessels in the port to keep an eye on the manœuvres of the *Sumter*, and, in case of her starting, to throw out a rocket in the direction she might take, for the information of the *Iroquois*, had no sooner given the signal agreed upon, than the *Sumter*, awake to the hint, made a stop so as to allow time for her pursuer to pass on in the direction which had thus been indicated; and when the latter was fairly at her speed in that direction the wily privateer turned to the northward, coming back almost to the same place, (that is to say, between the two French steamers, *d'Acheron* and *St. Pierre*, placed at the buoy with the design, no doubt, of deceiving the *Iroquois*,) and continued her route southward along the sinuosities of the coast, masking herself under the land. The *Sumter* emitted little or no smoke, and had all her lights extinguished, although it is forbidden by our harbor regulations for any vessel, especially a steamer, to quit or travers the port after sunset without displaying two lights at her yard-arms, and thus she very nearly ran down the French schooner *Isabella*, which was then sailing in. The *Iroquois*, by way of acknowledging the rocket signal, had hoisted a light to her masthead; so that while the deep obscurity of the night prevented her from discerning the privateer, the latter was enabled to mark the course she took and dog all her movements. After having run to the southward for a whole hour, the *Iroquois* had to reverse her course at full speed, and, guided by another rocket sent up from the shore, to put out to sea; but, unfortunately, the privateer had already gained a considerable distance, and was quite secure under concealment of the land. The *Iroquois* went at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, while the *Sumter's* speed did not exceed 14: so we see it was not by speed that the former was outdone but by trickery and collusion, and the latter had the advantage of being directed under the local knowledge and skill of one of our best coasting pilots, usually employed in piloting our Government vessels. It was a night of extreme anxiety to the population; the public places overlooking the sea were all densely thronged; the general hope vainly rested upon the rising of the moon, which only occurred about midnight; and at that hour the *Iroquois* was probably half way across the Dominica Channel in pursuit of a phantom; while the *Sumter*, thanks to the ability of the veteran pilot placed on board, was snugly lying at her ease in the little bay Des Abymes, awaiting a more favorable hour for the resumption of her course northward. Nothing has since transpired about them. Two days after we had the United States gunboat *Decatur* visiting our port; and on Thursday last another Federal vessel, a steam-frigate, passed off, without communicating; but the assistance which they would have given came too late. The bird had flown; the object of their expedition was already beyond reach. The *Decatur* proceeded on towards Dominica, but it is not known what course the frigate took.

A St. Kitt's paper (*Gazette*, Nov. 29) states, on the authority of private information, that the American captain who fired the rocket as a signal of the *Sumter's* departure, had been taken before the authorities, and fined 5,000*l.* (£200 sterling.)

NEWSPAPERS AND THE MAILS.

Objections to Mr. Colfax's New Bill in Relation to Transporting Printed Matter Outside the Mails.

The bill makes it unlawful for any person to carry newspapers over any post route out of the mails. I object to this as interfering with the purchase and sale of merchandise by restricting the free transportation thereof. Newspapers, magazines and other printed matter are as much articles of merchandise as are dry goods, groceries, hardware or any other thing that enters into the consumption of the people, and should be subjected to no more hindrances in sale and transportation than they are. It is the duty of Government to encourage the production and consumption of home-manufactured articles, not to restrict such production, and if revenue be the object, let taxes be laid on the capital invested in and produced by the profits of manufacturing, whether such profits are made from the production of hats, boots, clothing or newspapers and books. The free and expeditious system of transporting printed matter outside of the mails that is now in practice is one of the most potent agents for the dissemination of knowledge among the people that has ever been devised, and is the result of long experience, prompted by the inability of the mail or post-office system to meet the emergencies of the case. From this system has grown the vast increase in the circulation of daily and weekly papers, magazines, &c., &c., and from this increased sale and circulation has grown a demand for a great amount of labor to produce the presses to print these papers for the paper on which they are printed, the ink they are printed with, machinery for the manufacture of the paper, for the production of twine, for the use of carts, wagons, &c.; in fact, there is scarcely a branch of industry that has not been affected beneficially by the increased sale and circulation of printed matter outside of the mails; and to interfere with these interests is to cause a great wrong to all concerned, with no benefit to the department. The true duty of the Government is to let the people devise their own modes of transportation of their merchandise, leaving them free, however, to use such facilities as Government provides for transporting other matters, without compelling them, under fine and penalty, to use such facilities. The Government claims the right to manage the transportation of the *written correspondence* of the country. This requires certain machinery. Now if the people choose to send their PRINTED matter through these channels under such rules and at such prices as the Government makes and demands, they should be left free to do so, but to compel them to send all their newspapers, magazines and other periodicals that way is an interference with the rights of the people that cannot be justified on any ground whatever. If Government thus interferes with the transportation of printed matter, it will be reasonable to expect it will next interfere with the transportation of all kinds of merchandise, and then follows a long list of Government officials for the enforcement of the rules and collection of the tariffs demanded by the law, and from this restriction in transportation arises an increase of price; this lessens production, and thus all branches of labor are effected, and thus Government itself is made the loser by the curtailment of wealth or capital on which to levy taxes. The interest of all, both people and Government, is best promoted by leaving the people to take care of their own interests. A single illustration of my position is all I will make at this time, and no one knows its truth better than Mr. COLFAX. It is this: The present rates of letter postage, based on weight, have been and is the cause of an unheard-of increase in the manufacture of paper, envelopes and the thousand branches of trade connected with their production, giving employment to thousands of persons, who, but for this labor, would be seeking work in other branches to the detriment of other workers. The present system of transporting printed matter outside of the mails, has also given labor to thousands of persons, who, but for this, would now be crowding other and overstocked labor markets. The bill proposes the granting of licenses by the Postmaster-General. Now, if there is any one thing more than another that the people of this country detest, it is the License System. It is one of the most despised relics of a bygone system of Governmental Espionage that was always condemned by every people, and by none more than by our own. We have none too great a respect for the necessary and proper officers of the Government, such as tax-gatherers' customs officers and the like, who have no license for special purposes, or for private profit, and when it is proposed to create a most odious monopoly, as this bill does, and then license special persons to make a profit out of that monopoly, the system of license becomes utterly abhorrent, and must beget the most intense hatred of the system, and a determination to evade its requirements. The true theory of government is to have as few laws as possible, and have those such as will command the respect and voluntary obedience of its people—not to burden them with odious enactments that they will be sure to revolt against. No more hated officer could be devised than one having a license to use a monopoly for his own selfish ends, and the license proposed in this bill is one of that class.

Perhaps Mr. COLFAX thinks that there would be no profit attached to the license. If there is no profit to and from it, then no one will take it, and no income will accrue to the Department by its establishment; and if no one can be found to take it, Mr. C. must do one of two things: Either he will restrict the transportation of printed matter to the mails, or he must appoint some persons to superintend its transportation outside, and this involves an increased expenditure by the Department; in either case an increased rate of transportation will ensue, which must cripple the sale of papers. But to come back to the license. Suppose a license to be given or sold to Jones, a newsagent, authorizing him to transport printed matter outside of the mails, between New-York City and Boston, or any other points. Suppose further, that Mr. Smith is a wholesale news dealer, residing in New-York, and has a customer in New-Haven or any other city or village. (on the line of Mr. Jones' licensed route,) whom he supplies with the same sort of paper that Mr. Jones is licensed to carry. Now, the customer of Smith must have his papers at the very earliest moment after the train arrives at his place, and if Jones, licensed by the Postmaster-General, can deliver his papers to him three, five, ten or fifteen minutes sooner outside of the mails than Smith's customer can get them through the mail, then Smith loses his trade, and Jones gets it. In the receipt and sale of newspapers time is everything to the seller, and minutes represent dollars. Again, if Smith, the wholesale dealer, is compelled to send his papers through the mails to his country customers, and Jones is permitted by his license to carry his outside, he can, in nine cases out of ten, deliver the daily papers to his country customers when Smith's customer would get none, *from the fact* that the time that Smith occupies in getting his papers ready for the mail, and the time used in getting them to the Post-office to be assorted and bagged, and the further time required to transport them from the Post-office to the depôt or boat for transportation, is just so much time gained by Jones, the licentiate, to get ahead of Smith, who is just as active as Jones, and would never be behind him, but for being compelled to use the mails, while Jones is not. Let me explain this to those unacquainted with the very peculiar nature of the business which this bill proposes to change. There are in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other cities, large establishments, whose business it is to take daily and other newspapers from the offices of publication, and pack all the different papers in one parcel that may be taken by a retailer living out of these cities. These parcels are all conveyed together to the place of shipment, and forwarded by express, or by some special person, whose business it is to see to their delivery at destination. Many of these parcels are thrown from the trains while in motion—that is, thrown off at places where the trains do not stop. Now, it is of daily occurrence that but a few minutes transpire between the time these papers are printed and the departure of the trains or boats—in fact, I have known but half an hour allowed for bringing in some 20,000 papers, counting them out among some 150 different parcels, tying up those parcels, and carting them nearly a mile to the place of shipment. It is, therefore, easily seen that any hindrance or delay in getting these parcels ready for transportation must seriously affect all concerned, and more especially must that party be injured who is compelled to use the mails, while another party is allowed under a license to transport all his papers outside. A monopoly of this kind in the hands of a Licentiate will virtually give that party the whole of the business on the line of his route. Perhaps Mr. COLFAX may say that the paper must be printed at such hours as suits the departure of the mails. No; Mr. C. will not say that, for he is a publisher, and knows that the publishers of daily papers must, especially in these times, delay going to Press till the very last est moment, in order to get the last item of news that is "clicked" over the wires. Perhaps Mr. COLFAX will say that his Licentiate will be compelled to carry parcels of papers for every person that desires to send. That does not appear in the bill: in fact, the bill, in its spirit, will not allow of any such construction. It prohibits certain things except under license. That license implies certain privileges to be enjoyed by the Licentiate. That implies, and in fact is, a monopoly, and that monopoly redounds to the advantage of the Licentiate, who, in this case, can force every person to deal with him or be behind-hand with articles whose only value depends on being up to time. Monopolies of this kind are the most odious and unbearable of all. This system will enable an unscrupulous Licentiate to refuse to transport whatever he pleases to prohibit. I may be told that the regulations to be established by the Postmaster General will provide against all this. Then I protest against placing any such authority in his hands, for that office may be filled by an unscrupulous partisan or bigoted sectarian, who could, under this bill, easily favor the periodicals he approved and retard the distribution of those he disliked. We have already had too much of official tampering with the mails; too much of official and uncontrolled censorship of newspaper transportation in the mails; too much of throwing out or entirely suppressing such papers as did not please the views of the local Postmasters; too much interference with the sale and circulation of Northern papers in the Southern States. True, these interferences and censorships have been illegal and sectional. Let them continue thus unlawful and sectional, and not attempt to make them lawful and national, by vesting any unnecessary authority in the hands of any one—not even in the hands of a Postmaster-General or his licensed subordinates. The system is bad every way; it has not one redeeming trait to recommend it. Let it be rejected. The only true plan for the Government to adopt in relation to the mails and mail routes is to make them free to be used by all on the same terms, without licenses, and make them as secure from any violation as life itself, leaving the people at liberty to use them if they choose, or seek such other modes for transporting their printed matter as best suits them. Perhaps Mr. COLFAX expects to increase the revenues of the Post-Office Department by compelling all printed matter to go in the mails or pay license for going over post routes outside. In this I think he will be mistaken, as he must see that those transporting the mails will have to be paid largely increased prices for mail service, as those parties, railroads, steamboats, &c., now derive large incomes from the transportation of this matter outside of the mails, which income would be cut off by this bill, and a greatly increased amount of mail service required of them, which deficiency of income and increased service must be paid for by the Department. To this increased cost of mail service Mr. COLFAX will have to add the cost of labels, stamps, the pay of agents or clerks to see to the whole matter, and the endless string of costly items attending the whole thing, so that when the balance is struck but little if anything would accrue to his revenues—much less than the community would lose by the curtailed business of those interested in the manufacture, distribution and sale of the papers, and magazines and other periodicals Mr. COLFAX proposes to tax by this bill. The scheme is not feasible and should be abandoned. There is no more reason in thus taxing the transportation of newspapers consigned by people living away from the places of their publication, than there is for taxing the carriage of those consumed by people living in those places, and surely Mr. COLFAX is not prepared to levy a tax on the papers delivered by carriers to people living at or near the place of publication. If revenue is the aim, a better way is to require publishers to pay a stamp duty or tax on every copy they publish, and when that tax or stamp is paid, then leave the buyer and consumer free to transport the paper in any way that best suits them. This plan, objectionable as it is, opposed as it is to all our past history, abhorrent as it is to the spirit and genius of our institutions, is far preferable to the prohibitions and licensed monopolies proposed by this bill.

In these times our people desire to know what is going on, and the success of our Government, and stability of our laws, and existence as a nation, is best promoted by disseminating as rapidly, as freely, and as cheaply as possible, all kinds of intelligence among them. The Government itself is largely interested in this, more especially when it requires men or money. A largely circulated paper carries to the people all the requisitions of the Government for troops, informs them of its financial needs, and by this universal spread of information, is it enabled to have prompt and speedy responses to its requirements. A crippled Press cripples the Government—a universally circulated Press helps the Government, by informing the people of its wants. There should be no restrictions placed in the way of the Press. Government should do all in its power to extend intelligence. Let this bill be "postponed indefinitely."

SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.—Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY, representing the Second Ohio District in Congress, has written the following letter to the Ohio *State Journal* in favor of the reelection of Hon. B. F. WADE to the United States Senate:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1862.

Editor of Ohio State Journal:

SIR: In your paper of the 13th inst. I notice a list of candidates for the United States Senate, in which my name appears. I write to say that I am not a candidate for the Senate, but earnestly desire the reelection of Hon. B. F. WADE, the value of whose public services can hardly be overestimated, especially in the present crisis of the country. His defeat I should regard as a public calamity. With great

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

While eagerly expecting news from the Burnside Expedition, the community were yesterday startled by good news from another quarter. The first one in the great chain of battles has been fought in Kentucky, and has resulted gloriously for the National arms. On Friday night last, we gather from our dispatches, the rebel General ZOLLICOFFER, finding that Gen. THOMAS had manœuvred so as to gain his rear, and had thus forced a fight upon him, marched out of his intrenchments at Mill Creek, on the Cumberland, and proceeded to attack Gen. SCHOEPF in his camp at Somerset. The National pickets were driven in before daylight, and the battle commenced in the early morning. The field was a hotly-contested one, and the fighting lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when ZOLLICOFFER himself having been killed, the rebels fled back in confusion to their intrenchments, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. This advantage was followed up rapidly by our victorious troops, who pursued the flying rebels to their fastness, where they were attacked on Sunday by the combined forces of SCHOEPF and THOMAS, and still further punished. Our victory was most complete, and the National Flag now floats over the rebel intrenchments, lately thought to be impregnable. The losses on both sides are stated to be heavy. That of the rebels is put down at 275 killed and wounded. Ours is not yet definitely known. The rebels lost all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons—in fact, everything.

From Cairo, we have an explanation of the late movement from that point down the Mississippi. It was intended, it appears, as a reconnoissance in force, and as such was eminently successful. An accurate knowledge was gained of the whole country about Columbus. It is understood, also, that the rebels at Camp Beauregard, near Mayfield, fled on the approach of our troops, leaving all their camp equipage behind them, which fell into the hands of our troops.

Information is said to have reached Washington direct from Manassas that the rebels have already fallen back from that point.

The officers of the army in Washington, headed by Adj.-Gen. THOMAS, yesterday called upon Ex-Secretary CAMERON and paid their respects. The occasion was one of unusual interest.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is now so fully recovered that he is able to attend to out-door duty, notwithstanding the bad state of the weather.

Our dispatches from Fortress Monroe do not confirm the report received from there on Saturday, to the effect that Gen. WOOL had notified Gen. HUGER to remove the women and children from Norfolk. It may be, however, that further intelligence upon the subject is suppressed. A flag of truce went up to Craney Island on Sunday, but brought down very little news. Ex-President TYLER is said to be very ill at Richmond. Not a word is said of the Burnside Expedition.

Our correspondence from Ship Island, the rendezvous of the Butler Expedition, is to the 30th of December, and gives a very complete idea of the condition of affairs there up to that time. The troops since they landed there have been busily engaged in perfecting the defences, and making preparations for moving over to the mainland as soon as the rest of the expedition shall arrive. The National gunboats were doing very effective service in the vicinity, in keeping the coast clear of rebel traders. They had succeeded in stopping entirely the communication between New-Orleans and Mobile. Since the action between the *Massachusetts* and the *Florida*, of which details have heretofore been given, the rebel gunboats cruising in the Mississippi Sound had kept out of harm's way. The headquarters of Flag-Officer MCKEAN had been established at Ship Island, and measures were being taken whereby the most effective coöperation could be established between the military and naval forces. The news from the mainland, brought over by escaped negroes, is to the effect that there is a great scarcity of provisions, the inhabitants living principally on sweet potatoes and beef.

The Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiment, Col. BUCKLEY, at Camp Chase; the Sixty-Second, Col. POND, at Zanesville; the Sixty-sixth, Col. CONDE, at Urbana; the Sixty-seventh, Col. BUSTENBINDER, at Camp Chase, left for Romney on Friday.

Gen. ROSECRANS' body-guard, consisting of one hundred mounted men, under command of Lieut. KIETLY, reached Wheeling, (Va.,) on Thursday night from Gauley.

The second U. S. Senatorship of Missouri, made vacant recently by the expulsion of TRUSTEN POLK, has been filled by the appointment of JOHN B. HENDERSON, a Douglas Democrat. The appointment was made by Lieut.-Gov. HALL, in the absence of Gov. GAMBLE.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army, and for the continuance of the Coast Survey. A protest against the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs, from citizens of New-York, was presented by Senator HARRIS. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint more Assistant Secretaries was referred. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred, repealing the bill excepting witnesses examined before a Congressional Committee from examination before a Court of justice. A bill authorizing payment for property occupied by our troops was introduced and referred. The bill providing the penalty by death for spies and those forcing safe-guards was discussed, and laid over until to-day. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The report of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, that no sufficient cause was found for his expulsion, was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment, without being disposed of. It appears to be somewhat uncertain whether the report of the Committee will be concurred in.

In the House, a resolution was reported from the Committee on Elections, against the right of JOSEPH SEGAR to a seat as representative from the Hampton District of Virginia. The report was laid over, and Mr. SEGAR meantime given the privilege of the floor, with leave to state his own case when it shall come up. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to secure to the relatives of volunteers killed in battle the bounty provided by law. A bill was introduced by Mr. DIVEN, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to establish an additional judicial district in this State. A bill was referred to the Committe on Military Affairs, providing for the discharge, on the 1st of March, of all bands attached to the volunteer regiments. The Secretary of War was directed to send to the House the names of all those who distinguished themselves at the battle of Dranesville. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, gave notice that he will introduce a bill to abolish the Post-office Department. A bill to establish Territorial Governments in the revolted States was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was offered by Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, declaring that, in the judgment of the House, no part of the appropriations now or hereafter to be made, or taxes now or hereafter to be laid, should be used toward the emancipation of the slaves. The resolution, on motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, was laid on the table, 91 to 37. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, for the repeal of the Fishing Bounties law. A resolution was adopted, on a motion from the Government Contract Committee, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring HENRY HICKLEY before the bar of the House for contempt. The Committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of levying a stamp tax on the notes of banks and other Corporations circulating money.' The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole—at least, the House went into Committee on the bill, but it was not mentioned once in the course of the debate, which was on the general subject of the war and emancipation.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have telegraphic advices from San Francisco to the 17th inst. All the news of interest relates to the floods, which have been devastating the country in the most unprecedented manner. At Sacramento, the damage had been immense. The City has been under water from two to eleven feet, driving people to the second stories of their houses, and preventing the possibility of cooking. Cooked provisions, in large quantities, have been sent up from San Francisco. The Legislature had been forced to adjourn to await the subsidence of the water, which at last accounts was receding. The damage in the State is counted by millions.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, an interesting discussion took place with reference to the statement of Alderman BRADY, at the last meeting, in regard to buying the Legislature. Alderman BRADY denies that he said he had bribed any member or members, and challenges investigation. The Board declined to investigate by a vote of 11 to 5. An ordinance was adopted, preventing the salting of any of the streets, including, of course, those on the line of the railroads, which have been heretofore excepted from the law.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, and transacted considerable business. Amended rules were presented, and five new Committees were designated, but none of the regular Committees have as yet been appointed. The Comptroller was called on to state the amounts paid to the various papers for publishing official proceedings. A proposition was referred to collect a toll of one cent for each adult, and half a cent for children carried on the various City railroads. Resolutions to pay $20,000 to the Seventy-first Regiment, and $4,200 to the First Regiment Cavalry were referred; also, one to clean the sidewalks and gutters at the expense of the contractor, amended so as to direct notice to be sent to the contractor first. The sprinkling of salt in any of the streets was prohibited under very heavy penalties.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, and organized by the election of ELIJAH F. PURDY as President. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, the courteous and capable Clerk, and all the other officers, were unanimously reelected. The business transacted was unimportant. The Commissioners of Excise presented their annual report, showing that 994 licences have been granted, and the sum of $21,960 paid therefor.

Col. GORDON, Col. MAULEVERER, Capt. COLLINS, and several other military officers, says the Quebec *Chronicle*, have arrived in Canada from Halifax *via* Boston. Those who went to Quebec speak in the highest possible terms of the courtesy extended to them by the Customs and other officials in the States. The Montreal *Gazette* gives the same report as emanating from those who have remained in that city.

Refugees from East Tennessee who have arrived at Somerset, Ky., report that Parson BROWNLOW has been released, but that during his confinement in jail he became sick, and is now at home, dangerously ill.

The Illinois State Agricultural Society recently offered a premium for the best Essay on Cotton Cultivation in that State. There were four competitors, and two of the essays—one by C. T. CHASE, of Chicago, and the other by M. L. DUNLAP—were considered so valuable that each received a prize.

An interesting case respecting the insurance on the Crystal Palace is now pending before Justice ROBERTSON, in the Superior Court, Part First, Trial Term. The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, rendered in the case of VINCENT, convicted at the General Sessions of forging a certificate of the acknowledgment of a mortgage, will be found in the law column. In an action brought by a judgment creditor (and tried before Justice ROBERTSON, in the Superior Court,) to recover damages for the escape of the noted PLIN WHITE, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for six cents.

The Stock Market was less active than usual yesterday, but prices were partially better than the last sales of Saturday on both the Railways and the Federal Stocks. Exchange fell off to 111 ₱ cent. for Bankers', and 107½@108½ for fair Merchant bills. Gold 102@102¾.

The General Markets exhibited very little animation yesterday. Light sales of Breadstuffs and Groceries were reported at essentially unchanged prices. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Hay, Hops, Tallow, Spices and Tobacco, which were steady. Whisky was depressed. Fish, Cotton, Hemp, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. Limited freight engagements were effected, though rates were a shade lower.

BOGUS CONGRESSMEN.—The House Committee on Elections has decided against the claims of Mr. JOSEPH SEGAR to a seat. Mr. SEGAR claimed to represent the Accomac District of Virginia, but came without any proper proof of election, and indeed, nobody acquainted with the disloyalty of the eastern shore at the time when the election is alleged to have come off, can doubt the entire factitiousness of his pretensions. Mr. CHARLES H. FOSTER was similarly defeated in his attempt to represent a district in North Carolina. The only difference between his case and that of Mr. SEGAR, is that the latter is attended with no antecedents suggestive of deliberate imposture. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped the House will sustain the report of the Committee.

The Union Victory in Kentucky.

The first bulletins of victory are seldom full enough to satisfy the popular appetite for that sort of good thing. Our accounts of the battle in Eastern Kentucky are thus incomplete. A first dispatch announces a conflict between Gen. SCHOEPF, commanding Union forces, and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, in which the latter was killed and his force beaten. The scene of the encounter is located at Somerset, the position occupied by SCHOEPF. A later account places Gen. THOMAS in command of the Unionists, and names no battle-field. And a dispatch yet later represents that Union leader, assisted by Gen. SCHOEPF, as following up the first success by a brilliant attack upon the enemy's intrenchments at Mill Spring, over which the National colors are now waving. THOMAS, we had learned from earlier advices, was advancing with a strong body of troops from Columbia toward the intrenched position of ZOLLICOFFER'S army, at Mill Spring, on the Cumberland River, while SCHOEPF remained in his lines at Somerset. It was probably the purpose of THOMAS to outflank and cut off the retreat of the rebels; and the rebel commander discovering the aim of the National General, and declining to be caught among the hills of Mill Spring, as in a trap, may have advanced to meet the assailant before he could be reinforced, and before SCHOEPF could coöperate. We only know that the battle was offered by the rebels, and lost by them, after what must have been a fierce conflict, and the sacrifice of two leaders as conspicuous as ZOLLICOFFER and young BAILIE PEYTON. The vanquished fell back to their intrenchments at Mill Spring. Thither they were pursued by the victors assailed, and finally obliged to capitulate.

To get the exact measure of this success, we need important details. If, as there is reason to think, the rebel force engaged in the action was a consolidation of the troops headed by GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN and those of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, this victory, following hard upon the heels of Col. GARFIELD'S squelching out of the obese HUMPHREY MARSHALL, has effectually destroyed the rebel strength in Eastern Kentucky, and renders Eastern Tennessee immediately accessible to our army. There is no strength left to oppose the advance to Knoxville. For there was no reserve behind this concentrated force. What there was behind it, was a population thoroughly loyal in sentiment, but kept down by military pressure and a frightful terrorism. This, by the vicinity of a victorious Union army, is now enabled to assert itself; and when the column of Gen. THOMAS chooses to urge its march into Tennessee, it will be hailed by an almost unanimous people as liberators. Such particulars as may be looked for almost immediately will clear up these points. If we are correct in our surmise as to the relative elements engaged, we must suppose every gateway into Eastern Tennessee to be now unlocked, and the seizure of all the strategic advantages of that region to be a question of a few days. As by this time Gen. BURNSIDE has probably seized the Atlantic lines of railroad, the crisis of the war has certainly been reached.

With such capital advantages does the general advance into rebeldom begin. At every point the insurgents give way. Their inferiority, we will not say in courage or in skill, but in organization, discipline, equipment, arms, and in fighting qualities to boot, are so demonstrated by these even-handed encounters, that the idea of Southern invincibility, and that contempt for the cowardly Yankees, which their Press and their leaders have inculcated, must rapidly give way to the vigorous logic of ball and bayonet. It needs only exposure of this delusion to prick the bubble of rebellion. Once satisfy the misguided people that our arms are irresistible, and not wielded by reckless fanatics, and the labor of enforcing obedience to the Constitution and laws will be infinitely simplified. Our warfare is directly against armed rebels—indirectly against the maze of falsehood, groundless distrust, aversion, hate, with which unprincipled demagogues have surrounded and bewildered a people untaught and unable to think for itself.

CIVILIZATION OF THE MAURY STRIPE.—The Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 14th inst., records the total wreck of a Spanish ship from Vacentia, on the North Carolina coast, near Bogue's Inlet, on the 5th of this month. We find in the supplementary sheet to *Blunt's Coast Pilot*, giving a list of several hundred light-houses and light-ships destroyed or extinguished by the rebels, that the Bogue Banks beacon is one of those that have suffered this illustration of the civilizing character of secessionism. Nor is Spanish commerce the only loser; both French and English vessels have been stranded on that treacherous Carolina coast, in consequence of the putting out of the lights which the United States Government set there for the safety of the commerce of the world. Now, to our mere uninstructed sense this seems like a wanton act of barbarism, directed against all mankind. At least there are on record illustrations of how such acts *have been* looked upon. Louis XIV. being at war with England during the building of the Edystone Light-house, a French privateer took the men at work upon the rock, together with the tools, and carried them to France, and the captain was in expectation of a reward for the achievement. While the captives lay in prison, the transaction reached the ears of that monarch. He immediately ordered them to be released, and the captors to be put in their places, declaring that, though he was at war with England, he was not so with mankind. He therefore directed the men to be sent back to their work with presents—observing that "the Edystone Light-house was so situated as to be of equal service to all nations having occasion to navigate the channel between England France."

Of course we don't expect that the London Press will have a word of reproof for the rebel vandalism that has darkened some thousands of miles of dangerous coast. They need all their thunder for sentimental gammon about our stone-blockade—a device which, it turns out, they have themselves employed in scores of cases.

The Blockade and the Doctrine of Maritime Prizes.

The prize causes which have been carried up to the United States Supreme Court, from this District, have not yet been heard, awaiting, as we understand, the convenience of the counsel engaged in them. The importance of the cases warrants the fullest preparation, and the fullest discussion by counsel, and calls for the most careful deliberation on the part of the Court. The fact that the Court is not full, and that the cases must probably be heard and decided by less than the ordinary number of Judges, demands yet more care on the part of those upon whom this responsibility is to fall, that they may render decisions which shall be readily acquiesced in by all parties.

There are two most important questions which are involved in the decision of these cases. They are, whether the blockade is such that an attempt to violate it on the part of any vessel should cause the forfeiture of the vessel, and whether the war is such as to carry with it the forfeiture of all property seized at sea belonging to persons resident in the rebel States, as would be the case were it a war with another nation, and the blockade of the ports of that other nation.

These questions will easily be seen not only to be of great importance in themselves, but to have an important bearing upon the conduct of the war. They are also difficult questions. The state of things is anomalous in some respects; one to which it is very difficult to apply old rules, and the questions must in great measure be argued by themselves, with little light from previous judicial investigation.

As to the question of the blockade, we have found in the British and Foreign State Papers some documents, which are, at least, of interest in connection with the question, and which we do not remember to have seen referred to in the arguments by the counsel on either side. They are not, it is true, cases from the Courts, but they may perhaps point to where legal decisions bearing on the question may be found.

As we understand, the point made by the counsel for the various vessels seized as prizes for alleged breach of the blockade, is that the fact that the existing state of things is a rebellion instead of a war between two nations, so changes the case as that a blockade cannot be established which shall carry with it that right of forfeiture for an attempted violation which by the law of nations belongs to the blockade of a hostile port.

It seems to us that instances of similar and analogous blockades, recognized by other nations, are pertinent to the inquiry whether this is a blockade or something else? We have found four cases more or less like the present.

The first was in the Greek Revolution, when the Greek insurgents declared and established blockades of certain ports of the coast of Greece. This is as if the Southerners had established a blockade of Port Royal. If such a blockade was established, and was recognized and treated as a blockade by other powers, is it not in some measure an instance in favor of our blockade? The manner in which we find it to have been recognized is as follows: After the battle of Navarino, the allied Powers took upon themselves negotiations with the Sublime Porte for peace, and while these were pending, they declared that hostilities between the parties should cease. England considered blockades as belligerent measures, which must also be stopped; and in a letter from Lord ABERDEEN to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated April 29, 1829, he informed them, among other things, that measures were directed to be taken to prevent any blockade of the ports or coasts of Greece from interfering with commerce. And, accordingly, the English ships in several places threatened to open fire upon Greek blockading squadrons unless they ceased from the blockades, which, up to that time had prevailed without objection. And afterwards, in a letter to Lord STUART DE ROTHESAY, then British Minister at the Court of France, dated June 30, 1829, which was sent by the Earl of Aberdeen in order that the French Government might understand the ground which England had taken in breaking the blockades, he uses the following language:

"It will probably be admitted by the French Government that Great Britain is the power which of all others gives the greatest facility to the execution of blockades by belligerent States. At all events, His Majesty was the first to recognize the belligerent rights of the Greek insurgents by the acknowledgment of the blockades instituted by their naval forces. The principle which regulates this conduct is very simple and obvious. It is conceived that those belligerents who have the power of carrying on a maritime warfare, have also the right to blockade the ports of their enemies.

The establishment of a blockade being an act of war by a competent authority, we must either respect such blockade, or treat as pirates those who attempt to enforce it. *In a contest, therefore, in which we profess to be neutral, we respect all blockades, provided only they are established by competent authority, and a sufficient force is employed to make them effective.*"

So we see that Lord LYONS was quite right in saying, as he did in his letter to Admiral MILNE, of May 11, 1861, that they "had no other course, in the absence of positive instructions from Her Majesty's Government, than to recognize" the blockade, and this course was quite in the line of British precedent also.

British precedent, however, does not carry with it the greatest weight just now, and, after all, this case is not exactly in point, although we can argue from it that if the Greek insurgents could blockade the ports of Greece, we can blockade our own ports. And it is to be noticed that there is not an intimation in this correspondence that this blockade was anything different from any other blockade, and that the French Government entirely concurred with the views taken by the Earl of Aberdeen.

There are three other instances which are more nearly in point. On the 22d of May, 1828, the Prince Regent of Portugal declared a blockade of the port of Oporto "by the royal fleet, which has repaired thither *pursuant to the maritime law*, as well in behalf of any shipping that may need it, *as with the view of stopping vessels that may attempt to escape.*' Notice of this blockade was sent from the British Foreign Office to the Committee at Lloyd's on June 24, of course that they might take measures to protect themselves from loss by reason of the seizure of vessels by the blockading fleet and without an intimation that the blockade was anything but a customary one.

On the 18th of July the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs gave notice to the foreign consuls at Lisbon, that "the motives which had determined the blockade of the city of Oporto having happily ceased, *by its due obedience and subjection to the Government* of His Faithful Majesty, His Majesty has determined that the blockade be raised."

On the 26th of July, 1828, a similar announcement was made of the blockade of the port of Funchal, in the island of Madeira, "according to the maritime law of nations." A similar notice of this blockade was sent to the Committee at Lloyd's, on Aug. 13, and on Sept. 12 the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Lisbon notified the consuls that "the authority of the King, my master, being happily restored in the island of Madeira, the blockade of the port of Funchal is consequently raised."

On the 7th of November, 1830, a rebellion being in progress in part of the Netherlands, the then King of the Netherlands issued a decree, in which,

"Taking into view the armed rebellion in the Southern provinces of this kingdom.—Adverting to the necessity of devising means for preventing access to the ports of the said provinces during the existing state of affairs," he decrees "that the Coast of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, belonging to the province of South Flanders, together with the ports thereof, as well as the ports of Antwerp and Ghent, are hereby declared to be in a state of blockade.

Ships bound to these ports will be warned off, but permitted to enter any other port of the Northern Netherlands, or to proceed elsewhere. *With regard to the vessels which, after having been apprised of the blockade, shall notwithstanding endeavor to enter any Southern Netherland port, they shall be dealt with according to the law of nations.*"

On Nov. 12, the Foreign Office, at London, gave notice of the existence of this blockade, but hostilities having ceased, the blockade was withdrawn on Nov. 25.

Whether any of these blockades gave rise to prize cases, and to discussion of the law applicable to them, can only be told by investigation of the legal decisions of those countries. It may be that on such investigation it would be found that the same questions which now vex our Courts were then discussed and passed upon by tribunals whose wisdom would be acknowledged, and whose authority would be recognized by our own.

The papers which we have cited cannot perhaps come with much weight into the deliberations of the Courts, but at all events they show that even if we are addicted to new and strange kinds of warfare, shocking to the tender nerves of British observers, our blockade cannot be classed in that category.

The New Tax Bill.

"A political community," says THIERS, "is analagous to a mutual insurance company, where the payments of each member depend on the sum he has invested, and are proportioned to his interest in the company." To realize this idea is the end of fiscal science. the central principle of which is that every citizen should contribute to the support of the Government according to his stake in society, or to the income he enjoys under the protection of the State. It is of paramount importance for the public at the present moment to avoid the two-fold error into which certain superficial thinkers have fallen, of overrating the fiscal burdens incident to our present war, and of underrating the strength we have to bear them. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars is surely an annual contribution for the management of our common Government which twenty millions of willing, energetic, free people, can raise without the smallest difficulty. Were it possible to lay a tax averaging about two cents a day on every person, the problem would be solved; and none of us are so poor as to feel the pressure of such a burden. Even if double the sum were called for, the overflowings of our prosperity, a few crumbs from the table of luxury, a little thrift and self-denial every day, would be enough to meet the demand.

In this plain, simple fact, lies the basis of the science of taxation. For if it would be an easy task for fiscal ignorance to distribute the taxes required, so as to be vexatious, arbitrary, or inquisitorial in the collection and unequal oppression or even ruinous in the results, it is, equally easy for fiscal science to select such channels from the copious, ever-swelling tide of our national wealth, as shall divert into the public treasury a full stream of contributions, equitable in adjustment, and simple in form, derived from luxuries rather than from the necessaries of life, affecting the products, not the processes of industrial enterprise, as universal as possible in their operation, and as convenient or imperceptible as possible in their mode and time of payment.

In a few days Congress will be called to act on a well-considered fiscal scheme, which, we trust, will stand these tests. It will be yet further elaborated by the Committee of Ways and Means before it will be regarded as entirely matured. The Committee have been thoughtlessly blamed for delay, when they should have been commended for zeal and industry. A work on which depend such vast and multifarious interests should not be done perfunctorily or in haste. Every patriotic, intelligent citizen is willing that those to whom the task has been confided shall devote to it all the time necessary for the most extensive inquiry and the most inquisitive research. The labor so spent is well spent. The Committee are daily in active communication with well-informed, experienced men in all parts of the country; facts are collected and statistics compared; foreign systems of taxation are examined; conflicting evidence is sifted as to the defects, dangers, and adaptability to this country of various fiscal expedients, and the final report, embodying the conclusions arrived at, will be matured with as little delay and as perfect completeness as are compatible with a patriotic regard to the momentous nature of the interests involved.

A PRACTICAL PROOF OF SOUTHERN BENEVOLENCE.—It appears that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars forms the total contribution raised by the entire South in aid of the sufferers by the great Charleston conflagration. This sorry show of Southern benevolence, nevertheless, does not prevent their papers from indulging in munificent schemes of subscriptions for the relief of Ireland. Speculatively those people are the most generous of mortals; but when it comes to the practical test, their generosity turns out to be about as much of an abstraction as their other pretended mental and moral qualities. Surely if ever there was an occasion fitted to call forth the gushing liberality to which Southerners have long laid claim, it is the calamitous visitation that has rendered houseless half the population of one of the foremost cities of the South. And yet, up to this day the entire contributions do not reach the amount which Charleston, under Union rule, was in the habit of receiving daily from New-York City alone.

Enterprise in Journalism—France and the Southern Confederacy.

On the 19th of August, 1861, we published an important dispatch from our Washington correspondent, revealing the fact that the French Government had recently had a correspondence with the English Cabinet, with a view to induce Great Britain to unite with France and break the blockade. It has a historical value, and we reproduce its material portion here:

From the New-York Times of August 19, 1861.

"A startling announcement, said to be based on the latest foreign dispatches, was published the other day, to the effect that France and England had formed an alliance with a view to combined action toward the United States. I am able to state on the highest authority that no such compact has been formed. Certainly neither the French or English Minister resident here has received intimation of any such procedure. The rumor probably grew out of a recent correspondence had between the French and English Governments, of which I am able to give you the substance. The revelation, you will see, puts a decidedly new face on our views of European diplomacy. Three weeks ago, M. THOUVENEL, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, transmitted a note to the English Government proposing that the two Cabinets come to a closer understanding with respect to their American policy. To this note Lord JOHN RUSSELL sent a message asking for a more explicit statement. *The reply received was a proposition that England should unite with France to break the blockade, this Autumn, so as to procure a supply of cotton and tobacco.* The English Government then responded that it could enter into no such engagement. Here ended this interchange of diplomatic notes. This correspondence, joined to other ominous facts, leave no doubt that NAPOLEON III. will be very willing to take advantage of a favorable opportunity to recognize the Southern Confederacy; while on the other hand, the just and prudent course of England cannot but inspire respect."

On the following day, Aug. 20, the *Herald*, under the caption of "The Fabrications of the NEW-YORK TIMES," published the following editorial paragraph:

From the New-York Herald of Aug. 20, 1861.

"A Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES tells the very absurd story that LOUIS NAPOLEON proposed to England to form an alliance to obtain cotton and tobacco this Fall from the South, in despite of the blockade, and that England declined to enter into any such engagement. *The truth is exactly the other way.* NAPOLEON does not show his hand till the proper time comes. France is not in so great need of cotton as England. France can obtain a supply from her colonial possessions in Africa; England can get it nowhere but from America. To her it is a terrible necessity, and it is therefore with the English Government, and not with NAPOLEON, that we are to expect difficulty. The Emperor will keep in the background, and if England breaks our blockade, then, of course, he will claim for France whatever advantages may arise from the measure."

Of course the *Herald* had not the shadow of foundation for this denial of the truth of our dispatch. It was undeniable, having come from the very highest authority. But that journal, piqued, as it has occasion very often to be, at our having access to sources of information from which its character debars it, came the characteristic dodge of calling it a fabrication, according to its self-proclaimed theory—lies "well told," if possible, but lies any how. After an interval of just five months, the *Herald* yesterday publishes *as news* the substance of our dispatch of last August—a pleasing instance of enterprising journalism:

From the New-York Herald of Jan. 20, 1862.

"Recent letters received from British statesmen *confirm the statement made sometime ago in this correspondence*, that long before the occurrence of the Trent affair, the French Ministry had endeavored to persuade that of Great Britain to unite with France in breaking the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States. It is stated positively that M. THOUVENEL, distinctly made such a proposition to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which was politely declined, not because England was not anxious for the opening of the Southern ports, but because the British Government was unwilling to take an active part in provoking hostilities with this Government, although not adverse to France taking the task in hand and throwing open the ports for their common benefit."

Now, though our dispatch of August—pronounced by the *Herald* at the time "a fabrication"—truly indicated French policy last Summer, during the dark period that followed Bull Run, it was not warranted as good for all time; and the enterprising journal which now affirms it, is as far from the actual mark as it was five months ago, when it denied it. Thanks to the combined influence of Mr. SEWARD'S admirable diplomacy, the subsequent successes of the National cause, and the accurate views of our affairs gained by Prince NAPOLEON during his visit to Washington, (and now being reflected in his organ, the *Opinion Nationale*,) NAPOLEON III. is now quite otherwise disposed toward the United States. The true present aspect of French policy in regard to the American question is indicated this morning among our Washington telegrams. The information comes from the same high authority to which we were indebted for our former revelation. Probably in another six months, more or less, the *Herald* will try the old dodge of bringing it out as a new discovery.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.—Some of our cotemporaries seem to be either laboring under the impression, or else endeavoring to create one, that the appointment of Committees in the State Assembly has given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction and "discord" at Albany. Nothing could be further from the truth. As is inevitable in such cases, there are, doubtless, some individual members who have failed to secure the positions which they especially desired, and they are, naturally enough, profoundly discontented with the existing arrangement. In a very few cases, moreover, there may have been mistakes in overlooking the merits of others. But these are errors of small importance, and can easily be remedied.

The general aim of the Speaker seems to have been to place the leading business of the Assembly in the hands of the men best qualified by ability, experience, and unquestioned integrity of purpose, to perform it in a manner most conducive to the public good. Beyond this, there can be no such thing as "claims" for places on Committees, on the part either of individuals or of localities. The Committees ought to be appointed on public considerations exclusively, or with a very subordinate and minor regard to individual aspirations. And in this respect, if we can judge from the expressions of the Press and of individuals, no

Speaker has, for a long time, succeeded better in giving general satisfaction than Mr. RAYMOND. The Committee on Cities, especially, which is the one of most importance and interest to New-York, is made up of able, high-toned, and thoroughly trustworthy men; and if our City fails to secure such legislation as she needs, or falls into the hands of plunderers at Albany, it will not be the fault of this Committee, or of the Speaker, by whom it was appointed.

The Fate of Zollicoffer.

Our latest dispatch from Kentucky leaves no doubt of the death of the Confederate General ZOLLICOFFER at the battle near Somerset. His body was left on the field by his retreating army, and is now in charge of the National commander. This gentleman had many acquaintances at Washington, where he served in Congress, and in the City and State of New-York, where, only fifteen months ago, he participated in the Presidential canvass for the Union ticket. In politics he was, until very recently, the reverse of a Nullifier or Secessionist, and his participation in this unholy rebellion against the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws was a singular contradiction to the tenor of his political career as a journalist and Congressman. It was, of course, the subject of deep and sincere regret to his old associates of the Whig and American line at the North and his Union friends nearer home, all of whom respected his firm but unobtrusive bearing in public life, and to many of whom he was best known for his integrity and nice sense of honor in private life.

That he should have deserted the Government in its greatest trial and joined the band of conspirators at Richmond, with whom he had no previous sympathy in common, and against whom the best talents of his pen and his voice had for more than twenty years been employed, is one of the anomalies of Tennessee rebellion which may not be accounted for until the frenzy which precipitated the State to its present ruin shall have passed away. That the election of Mr. LINCOLN, which he opposed with untiring zeal, and from his point of view deprecated, as likely to lead to serious trouble, may have rendered him morbid on the Slavery question, we deem more than probable. That the ambition for military command was the afterthought, we do him the justice to believe. He was not a soldier by education or experience in the field. A brief campaign as a volunteer soldier in the Indian war of 1836, and a staff appointment on the peace establishment of the Governor of Tennessee, were his only previous claims to the martial title which he bore. He had, however, that other quality for command, a cool and indomitable will, which, joined to the highest moral courage, probably won the confidence of his soldiers against their own sense of his want of military training.

The deceased General was a native of Tennessee: a printer by trade, in early country life, and subsequently a journalist at Nashville, where he was made State Comptroller, and then the representative of the metropolitan district in Congress. He attained the age of about 48 years.

SALTING THE RAILROADS.—The Commissioners of Health have begun their yearly labors with economy and sense. They have suppressed a needless office, and have resolved that the City railroad companies shall desist from a practice which converts their roads, during much of the Winter, into canals. The use of salt to remove snow from the tracks is dictated by the same pitiful avarice, which overcrowds the cars, and withholds every possible accommodation from the public; it is cheaper to disobey the laws than to give employment to a few hundred laborers, eager and perhaps perishing for employment. It is quite time the entire code of City railroad legislation were revised. The system should be put under the superintendence of some authority invested with powers to inflict summary penalties for departures from the strict obligations of law; and where lawlessness is persisted in, let the grant be promptly revoked. One effect of these disorders must be to surround further railroad charters with every security for the public comfort and accommodation.

BRADY AND BRIBERY.—Alderman BRADY tries to dodge a Legislative inquiry by denying that his boasted attempt to defeat the Health bill, last Winter, by expending $8,000, depended upon the purchase of votes. So far well. But the point remains to be explained, how money can be otherwise employed to influence legislation? Alderman BRADY pretends to have so used it. We demand to know how and upon whom.

Winter Garden.

A picturesque little piece called the "Sentinel of the Watch" was produced here last evening with success. It is of very slight material, only a luminous thread from the consuming fires of the great French Revolution, but trembling with issues of life and death. A veteran soldier discovers a daughter amongst the prisoners under his charge, and to secure her escape, arranges with a comrade for the midnight watch. He is prevented from going on the desired duty by another comrade, who drugs his liquor, and when the number is called, takes his place. The veteran is aroused from his stupor by the sound of shots, and learns with agony that they were aimed at his daughter. Frenzied with rage he seizes the comrade who he fancies has wronged him, and wildly tells him the cause of his distraction. This leads to an explanation. The comrade is the lady's husband and an aristocrat; the shots fired were signals, and the drugged liquor was simply the means of securing the opportunity to forward the escape of his wife. But the course of true love never did run smooth. The garrison is turned out, the boat containing the fugitive fired upon and swamped, and the unfortunate brought back. In this serious emergency, a comic *deus* steps forward and announces that the reign of ROBESPIERRE is at an end and that all the prisoners are free.

Mr. C. BARTON HILL plays the part of the veteran with a rather unpleasant mannerism of voice—tremulously singing the words rather than speaking them. Miss CLIFTON is the imprisoned beauty, and excites the sympathy of the audience by a Cinderella simplicity of costume and meekness of bearing. Mr. DAVENPORT, as the aristocratic private, did the most that could be done with a very small part, and Mr. J. S. CLARKE, as *Coco*, the fat soldier, succeeded in keeping the audience in a roar of laughter. It will be surmised that, however watchful as a warrior, *Coco* does not succeed in keeping the enemy from his mouth that steals away the brain. He becomes, in fact, a little deranged by a successful series of potations, and in his cups performs a number of things that excite merriment—notably, champooing the head of a sleeping comrade with the dregs of a bottle of wine. The drunken gravity with which this operation was performed excited peals of merriment.

The "*Noise* Queen" concluded the performances.

IMPORTANT FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The Troops Busily at Work Improving the Defences.

Preparations for Moving Over to the Mainland.

EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR GUNBOATS.

Trade between New-Orleans and Mobile Entirely Cut Off.

Ship Island the Headquarters of the Gulf Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHIP ISLAND, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

Since the occupation of Ship Island by the Connecticut Ninth and Massachusetts Twenty-sixth, under Gen. PHELPS, the troops have been actively employed in improving the defences of the island, and making preparations for moving over to the mainland as soon as the main army under Gen. BUTLER arrives. The moving of large bodies of men, drilling troops, landing munitions of war, building wharves and other necessary works, the sudden erection of tents and wooden houses, and the vast accumulation of army appurtenances, has given a lively appearance to affairs on this narrow, low, sandy island. The officers and men are in high spirits, although some of them have reason to regret the loss of their horses on shipboard. The horses had been stalled in the between decks of the ship *Kingfisher*, contrary to the usual manner, and consequently—although the clipper had a short run from Boston—sixty-nine of the noble animals were lost.

Col. BUTLER JONES, and others, have, upon these beautiful moonlight evenings, serenaded the officers of the squadron, where all have enjoyed the hitherto rare treat, of the welcome strain of martial music, as, manning the rigging, the brave crews of our ships welcomed on board their brothers of the army.

PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.

This document has caused considerable excitement this way, and particularly amongst the naval officers. In some instances its copy has been torn in pieces and thrown overboard, and in others it has received the severest condemnation, attended with threats of resignation if the proclamation be sent among the "Southern People."

In conversation with Gen. PHELPS upon this subject, he declared that his principles were Anti-Slavery, and he desired the country to know it. He did not, however, wish to harm his countrymen of the South, but believing as he did that Slavery being the cause of the war, and all other troubles of any moment that have ever arisen among the American people, he had a right to say so, and could not see the propriety of longer apologizing for such a baneful institution. "And as for those officers," continued he, "who are so fearful that the Union army may do some harm to the rebels, they had better come forward and let us know which side they are on."

THE SQUADRON AT SHIP ISLAND.

On the 8th inst., the gunboat *New-London* chased two rebel freighting schooners on shore to the westward of Biloxi. Twelve shots were fired, but the water being shoal, they were not captured. Next day the same vessel gave chase to the rebel war steamer *Pamlico*, (a small Confederate gunboat of two guns,) but she escaped. Several shots were exchanged, but the distance being great, they all fell short. The *New-London*, however, captured three fishing smacks that were anchored to the westward of Cat Island, and had been in the habit of giving information of the movements of the Federal squadron here. Their crews (all strong Secessionists) are lodged on board the *Massachusetts*.

The rebel war steamers cruising in the Mississippi Sound have been very cautious how they approached the Federal vessels ever since the action of the *Massachusetts* and *Florida*, on the 19th of October; but on the 12th instant it was thought that an engagement would take place, as the enemy's vessels manœuvered suspiciously. About noon their steamers *Oregon* and *Pamlico* steamed along from the westward, and the *Florida* and *Gray Cloud* from the eastward. At 1 P. M. the *Massachusetts* and *New-London*, having been to quarters, steamed in shore toward Mississippi City, thus placing two of the rebel steamers on either hand. But the enemy would not fight, but steamed away as fast as possible, the *Oregon* and *Pamlico* making for Shieldsboro, the *Gray Cloud* for Biloxi, and the *Florida* toward Round Island. The Federal steamers fired upon them, however, in the retreat, which was answered, but the distance being so great, the shells fell far short.

On the 13th the *New-London* approached quite near to Biloxi and fired upon a steamer (the *Gray Cloud*) and a schooner secluded there, and drove them up the river.

Yet notwithstanding we have been unable to bring the rebel war vessels into action, since the affair of the *Massachusetts* and *Florida*, yet their navigation on this part of the Mississippi Sound is broken up, and for several days we have seen none of their vessels.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMODORE.

The *Niagara*, bearing the broad pendant of Flag-officer MCKEAN, arrived from Fort Pickens on the 22d. This is to be his headquarters hereafter, for without doubt this is the most important station on the coast. Here the fleet is to cooperate with Gen. BUTLER'S army, and, from appearances, a large invading force will move upon the enemy in this direction. The vessels here are the *Niagara*, *Massachusetts*, *Wissahickon*, *Water-Witch*, *Ranger*, *Preble*, *Pampero*, *Kuhn*, *Maria L. Wood*, *Rachel Semmes*, *Samuel Lotan*, supply and chartered ship *Kingfisher*. Also, the prizes *Henry Lewis*, *Anna*, *A. J. Vien* and *Olive*, (with cargoes of molasses, sugar, turpentine, resin and lumber,) and smacks *Advocate*, *Express*, *Delight* and *Oscoola*. In addition to these the army has a number of fine boats, several of them being capable of holding over one hundred men each, and as these are continually increasing, the floating force here will be large by the time BUTLER arrives.

From this, then, it is evident that something of importance will be done this way ere long, and it is to be hoped that the effort will meet with as good success as did that on our eastern coast.

SHIP ISLAND, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1861.

Since the rebel war-steamers have all been driven from this part of the Mississippi Sound, they have made their appearance to the eastward. On the 23d inst., the United States steamer *Huntsville* had an engagement with a rebel steamer, but no casualty or important result attended it. There is, without doubt, considerable running of the blockade yet, as on the 28th the gunboat *Water Witch* ventured under the guns of Fort Morgan, and fired on a schooner that had entered Mobile Bay through Swash Channel, from the sea. Ten shots were fired at the *Water Witch* from the fort, but without effect.

The United States gunboat *New-London* took the yacht *Gipsy* near Pascagoula on the same day; but the prize's crew escaped after firing the vessel. Her cargo consisted of cotton, (probably about 50 bales,) and was destined for a Cuban port. This vessel was taken by the *Brooklyn*, off Pass-à-l'Outre, last June, but Commander POOR saw fit to let her go. Since then she has been frequently seen in these waters, acting as a spy, or running the blockade. But her game is now up. *This* time she will not be released. She is burned but little. Several small vessels are to be laden with sinkable cargoes, and submerged in the rebel outlets, and more war-vessels are to be stationed along this group. The steamer *Henry Lewis* has been armed with six guns, manned with 100 men, and placed in charge of Lieut. BUCHANAN.

Contrabands continue to arrive from the mainland, and one to-day brings important information. He is quite an intelligent mulatto, and says that many slaves about Ocean Springs are desirous to also leave, but are intimidated, as six have been shot there for making the attempt. The people have nearly all deserted those parts, and those remaining are short of provisions, living principally on sweet potatoes and beef. The steamer *Gray Cloud* and several small schooners are secreted in the river above Biloxi, and the people of that place have seized upon the cargo of the mail-boat *California* for sustenance, (thrown over board in her flight from a National vessel some time since.) A nocturnal expedition will be immediately started to take advantage of these tidings.

The United States gunboat *De Soto* has just arrived, having in tow the French steamer *Catalina*, which vessel she had injured by collision.

The gunboat *Huntsville* and several other vessels are in sight in the offing, coming this way.

REYWAS.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ALDERMAN BRADY EXPLAINS HIS STATEMENT ABOUT BUYING THE LEGISLATURE—AN INVESTIGATION TABLED—A NEW ORDINANCE AGAINST SALTING THE STREETS—THE RAILROAD COMPANIES PROHIBITED FROM SALTING THE TRACK—THE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman DAYTON submitted an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt on any of the streets in the City, including the lines of the railroad routes, as well as other streets. He explained that at present the ordinance in relation to sprinkling salt does not prohibit the salting of railroad tracks, it only refers to stage routes. The proposed ordinance would enforce a penalty of $100 for any salting of any street, and $250 for every additional offence.

Alderman FEHAR proposed that the $100 fine be increased to $250, and the $250 fine to $500.

Alderman GENET and BRADY advocated the passage of the ordinance immediately.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the fine for the first offence be $500, and for every additional offence $1,000.

Alderman GENET favored the highest named penalty, which amendment, together with the entire Ordinance, as amended, was adopted.

On motion of Alderman MITCHELL, a series of resolutions was adopted, tendering the thanks of the Board to the officers and crew of the United States frigate *Sabine*, for the rescue of the United States transport *Governor*, one of the vessels composing the expedition to Port Royal.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY OF THE LEGISLATURE BY ALDERMAN BRADY.

Alderman DAYTON submitted a series of resolutions appointing a committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate as to the statements made by Alderman JOHN H. BRADY, of the Fifth District, in regard to buying the Legislature for $8,000. He said he had no idea that it would be found that Alderman BRADY intended to convey the impression that had been derived from the publication of his words. He wanted an investigation, however, in order that if the alleged bribery did take place the culprit could be punished with the utmost rigor in the power of the Board.

ALDERMAN BRADY EXPLAINS.

Alderman BRADY said: I have no objection to have this Board go into an investigation, nor have I any objection whatever to what the gentleman of the Ninth or the public Press of New-York should think proper to say. I never stated in the Board that I offered to bribe any member of the Legislature, or that I approached a single member on that subject. I remember the language I used as well as possible. I said that I took $6,000 to Albany to stop the Health bill, and that was not enough, and I came back to get $2,000 more. That is the language I used. And, so far as the present Legislature is concerned, I think they got pretty well flurried. I thought I trod upon their toes pretty sharply. I do not know, if the matter should be properly investigated, that I should run away from a Committee of the Legislature, or of a gentleman from the Ninth (Alderman DAYTON,) although he has based his remarks upon language that I did not use. I never said that I went back to Albany with $8,000, as he has got in his resolution, as he proposes to expel me from the Board because I said what I did.

Alderman DAYTON—No, Sir.

Alderman BRADY—What else?

Alderman DAYTON—Only if the charges of bribery are true.

Alderman BRADY—I never bow to the public Press. I will never come to this Board and say that this member said this or that, when I am here myself to hear what gentlemen utter in this Board. Now, Sir, had I not a right to go to Albany as a citizen of the City of New-York to pay Mr. A. B. $6,000, and, if $6,000 is not enough, have I not a right to come back and get $2,000 more and somebody else go up and use it? I did not say that I paid $6,000, or that I paid a cent. I never said what the resolution says, although I shrink from no investigation and fear no investigation, either by this Board or a Legislative Committee. They may send for me and I will be there as soon as I can get there, and answer their questions if I think proper to do so. If the gentleman will amend his resolution, and state what I stated in this Board, I have no objection to it. As to the statement that I bribed members of the Legislature, I never stated such a thing in this Board. Nor have I stated that I took dollars up to Albany to bribe members of the Legislature. What I stated I stated clearly, that I took $6,000 to stop the Health bill, and that was not enough, and that I came back to get $2,000 more. That is all I stated. I did not say that I went back; that I got the $2,000. I will state for the benefit of the gentlemen that I did not get $8,000. (Laughter.)

Alderman GENET opposed the investigation. If he was going to investigate the character of any members, he would have the gentleman from the Ninth brought before a Committee, for utterances in public meetings against the Board, and against himself personally. He for one did not care how much money Mr. BRADY took up to Albany. He was glad Mr. BRADY had so much money in his pocket. He hoped the Alderman would always have so much money. (Laughter.) He did not believe that the same corruption existed in the present Legislature as had been reported to exist in the last Legislature.

Alderman DAYTON said the gentleman from the Seventeenth (Alderman GENET) surely did not mean to admit that he had permitted attacks upon his (Alderman GENET'S) character to go unrebuked. For himself, he was prepared to answer for any language he had ever used about the Common Council.

Alderman WALSH, as a member of the last Legislature, wanted to see this investigation proceed. He opposed the Health Bill without any consideration but for the interests of the City. If money was spent he wanted to know who got it. He felt personally concerned.

Alderman GENET said that the reason why he had not answered the charges of the gentleman from the Ninth, (Alderman DAYTON) was, that he considered that they emanated from a lunatic and a fool, and were not worth notice, by himself or members of the Common Council, and that was the reason why he considered this motion for an investigation, (and Alderman BRADY ought to so consider it) as unworthy of notice. He quoted some of the allegations made by Alderman DAYTON at an Odd-fellow meeting at the Cooper Institute, relative to money being made by the corporation printer, and to the complicity of Alderman GENET, in the appointment to the Street Department, and said that considering the source from which the allegations came he did not think them worthy of notice; and he thought that the response of the people at the last election showed that the charges of the gentleman from the Ninth had little effect. He opposed the motion for an investigation on the ground that they had no power to punish Mr. BRADY.

Alderman BRADY—So far as the gentleman from the Second (Alderman WALSH) is concerned, I never was acquainted with him until just previous to the organization of the Board. I did not know that he was a member of the last Legislature even at the last meeting. My acquaintance with him began by my being introduced to him prior to the organization of the Board. I did not say what I said for the purpose of reflecting on him.

Alderman FROMENT favored the investigation as due to the dignity and self-respect of the Board, and as forced upon them under the circumstances.

Alderman GENET said that Mr. BRADY could only explain his language to a Committee as he had already done to the Board.

Alderman WALSH renewed his desire to have the investigation go on.

ALD. BRADY—Now, sir, suppose I should get up before this Board, and say I committed murder, could this Board try me for murder? Now, because I said I took $6,000 to Albany, the gentleman proposes to have me expelled. The public Press says they are after me, and have been after me at the Hall. I have been at the Hall, and at home, and about my business, and if they want me, I will be with them as soon as they give me notice. If I am to be tried, I suppose there is a Court of Oyer and Terminer, or a Court of Sessions to try me. Have I violated any of the rules of the Board? Any act of the charter? or done anything whereby you have any foundation for appointing a committee of investigation? Have I violated any rule, any law of the country, even the Constitution of the State of New-York? What have I done? Why am I to be arraigned before the Board? Is it because the Press of New-York says A or B took up $6,000 to Albany, and attempted to bribe the Legislature? I will guarantee the Press of the City of New-York that they can't find a member that I offered a dollar or a cent to, or asked them to vote for the bill if I gave them a dollar or cent. I want you to understand that I do not shrink from an investigation. If they see fit to send the Sergeant-at-Arms for me, I will be on hand as soon as I can get there, if I am alive and well, and if I think proper, to answer their questions. I shall tell them, if I think proper, that there is a clause in the charter that they passed that exonerates me for anything that I may say in this Board; that I cannot be held accountable for the language used in this Board. I think this investigation is premature. I think it is well enough to wait until the Legislature has convicted me. If I have violated any law of the State of New-York, I suppose the penalty is in the hands of the Courts. I did not say to Mr. A or B that you assisted me in this matter, or that you knew anything about it. I took the whole responsibility myself.

Alderman BOOLE thought that as Mr. BRADY could not be before the Legislature and here too, that they had better wait until they got through with Mr. BRADY at Albany. He moved that the matter be tabled, which was carried by a vote of 11 to 5.

Alderman FROMENT moved a Committee of three to report as to the proper papers for publishing the proceedings of the Common Council. He stated that he believed that according to the ordinance some of the papers were legally the Corporation papers now. He stated that there are at present fifty Corporation papers receiving pay. Thirteen of these papers received from $1,487 up to $19,534 per annum for publishing the proceedings; twenty-three received from $146 up to $502, and fifteen papers received from $1 up to $50. After some debate, the matter was tabled.

After some minor business the Board adjourned to Friday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

AMENDING THE RULES—NEW COMMITTEES—EXPENSES OF "OFFICIAL ADVERTISING" CALLED FOR—CALL ON THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—TOLLS TO BE IMPOSED ON CITY RAILROAD PASSENGERS—THE CROSSWALKS AND GUTTERS TO BE CLEANED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONTRACTOR.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular session yesterday, President PINCKNEY in the Chair, and after the approval of the minutes, several petitions were presented and referred.

The special committee appointed to revise the rules (Mr. ORTON, Chairman) presented a report, embodying the rules offered for the guidance of the Board, which was ordered printed in the minutes. Some modifications are proposed, the most important being a requirement that the previous question shall not be ordered, except upon the call of thirteen members, instead of five, as now provided. The committees are rearranged, and five new committees are constituted, four of them of significant importance—viz., Committee on "Belgian Pavement," "Railroads," "Street Openings," and "Charities and Donations."

The resolution, (passed by the old Board) granting to the Independent Telegraph Company the privilege of laying posts, and connecting their wires with poles now erected, on conditions named, was adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner. The Comptroller was directed to report the amount paid in 1861 to the various newspapers publishing official proceedings, &c. The Police Commissioners were called on to state the amount paid in 1861 for repairs and alterations to Station-houses—in whose favor drawn, and from what fund such bills were paid.

The Corporation Counsel was called on to inform the Board whether the erection and repairs of Station-houses was not properly under the cognizance of the City authorities, and whether the Police Commissioners had not transcended their powers in ordering such work to be done without consulting the Common Council.

A resolution to pay the sum of $50 each to the members of the First Regiment of Cavalry, who served under the three months' call, and appropriating $4,200 therefore, was referred. A similar resolution, appropriating $20,000 to the Seventy-first Regiment, was disposed of in the same manner. Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution, directing the forming of an ordinance requiring the payment of one cent on each adult, and half a cent for each child, carried on the several railroads, the amount so collected to go towards the expense of the City, or for the purchase of such City bonds as may be deemed necessary. Referred. Mr. S. also offered a resolution directing the City Inspector to clean the gutters and cross-walks, and deduct the amount paid therefor from the contractor, Mr. HACKLEY. This created much debate, but it was finally adopted with an amendment, offered by Mr. BARNEY, that the work be done by the City Inspector, after notice to the contractor, and his failure to comply therewith.

Mr. LENT offered a resolution directing the Counsel to take the necessary steps to secure the possession of the Fort Gansevoort property to the city, which was adopted—Ayes 16, Noes 6.

The Police Commissioners asked consent of the Common Council for the erection of a new station-house for the Eleventh and Twenty-ninth Precincts. Referred.

The ordinance from the Board of Aldermen preventing the sprinkling of salt in the streets was laid over until Thursday, under the charter.

Resolutions were concurred in tendering the thanks of the city to Capt. RINGGOLD, United States Navy, commander of the frigate *Sabine* for his gallantry in rescuing the persons on board the transport *Governor*. Several unimportant resolutions were concurred in, and the Board adjourned until Thursday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD FOR 1862—ELIJAH F. PURDY ELECTED PRESIDENT—ALL THE OTHER OFFICERS RE-ELECTED—$25,000 FOR THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The annual meeting of this Board was held yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, several unimportant bills were presented and referred. The annual report of the Commissioners of Excise was received and ordered printed.

From the report, it appears that 994 licenses have been granted, and the sum of $21,960 paid to the County Treasurer. The Commissioners report that the amount of fines and penalties recovered for violations of the excise laws, have been paid to the Attorney of the Board and will be paid over by him on the call of the Board.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the new Court-house, asking an appropriation of $25,000, which was referred. Also, from the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, inclosing bills amounting to several thousand dollars. Also, the quarterly report of the Comptroller, with a statement of the expenditures for the quarter.

Report in favor of paying certain bills of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, which were ordered paid.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution directing the Clerk to procure and file all acts passed by the Legislature during the present session, and appropriating $100 therefor, which was adopted.

Several bills heretofore presented were reported upon favorably, and ordered paid. A communication was received from the City Chamberlain, calling upon the Board to designate the two papers in which he is to publish the laws relative to the City and County passed by the Legislature. Laid over. The bill of A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for services and expenses in the matter of taking the ground for the new Court-house, (amounting to $1,043,) was ordered paid.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for an election of officers of the Board for the ensuing year, and ELIJAH F. PURDY was elected President unanimously, there being no other nominee, and Messrs. Stewart and Roach were appointed a Committee to inform him of his election. Joseph B. Young (the present incumbent) was reelected, also unanimously, as clerk. The present incumbents, viz.: R. E. Selmer, First Assistant Clerk, E. A. Woodward, Second Assistant, and Henry Mathews, Sergeant-at-Arms, were all reelected unanimously. Messrs. Blunt and Briggs were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him of its organization. The standing rules of the Board were adopted until otherwise ordered, and the present Committees were directed to act until the Committees were named.

The Board adjourned until Monday week.

STREET COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

THE NEW DEPUTY STREET COMMISSIONER.

It will be remembered that at the time Mr. MANSFIELD LOVELL, Deputy Street Commissioner, ran off to Dixie, Mr. EWEN, then Superintendent of Street Improvements, was appointed by G. W. SMITH, the then Street Commissioner, who also resigned and ran away to the same place, Deputy Superintendent, and at once entered upon the discharge of his new duties. Mayor WOOD constantly refused to recognize the validity of his appointment, and declined signing the warrants for his salary. Mr. EWEN, however, took no legal steps to test the validity of his appointment, but continued in the discharge of the duties of both offices. Upon the advent of Mr. OPDYKE to the Mayoralty Mr. EWEN was promptly recognized as Deputy Street Commissioner, and at the last pay day all the back payments were duly signed. Mr. EWEN has always been recognized as a valuable and faithful officer, possessing experience in municipal affairs, and especially familiar with everything connected with the streets, having introduced into the Department many highly useful suggestions.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS—NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.

From the regular weekly report of the City Inspector, it appears that the number of deaths in the City for the week ending Jan. 20, was 413—of which 234 were males, and 179 females. Of these 168 were adults, and 245 children. In the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, 39 nuisances were reported, and 48 abated; 3,950 barrels of offal, etc., were removed from the City, in addition to the dead animals, night-soil, etc., etc.

Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department.

Last evening the Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department took place at Niblo's Theatre. The affair was a most brilliant one; the stage being crammed with dancers, indeed, almost too much so, as the votaries of Terpsichore were jostling against each other. But notwithstanding these great disadvantages the light fantastic toe was tripped till an early hour this morning, by those, as Mr. Swivveller says, who delight in the "mazy." The Theatre itself was most prettily and tastefully decorated, and added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene. Both the boxes and family circle were festooned with flowers. On each side of the procenium was draped the Stars and Stripes. At the back of the stage was a brilliant illumination. In the centre was the inscription, "The New-York Fire Department." Underneath was all the paraphernalia of a fireman, represented by jets of gas. The whole was surmounted by a magnificent American Eagle. The Ball of the Fire Department, it is not too much to say, is decidedly, at present, the success of the season.

Railroad Imposition—The Springfield Route to Boston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to place before the traveling public a true account of a piece of the grossest imposition.

The New-York train, by the way of Springfield and Hartford, which left Boston at 6½ P. M. Sunday evening, proceeded to within four or five miles of Springfield, where it was delayed a long time; owing to a small quantity of snow on the track and a dilapidated engine, the train did not reach Springfield until 3 A. M., the time it was due in New-York; here it was delayed two hours on account of the engine of the New-York train having fizzled out a few miles from that city. We arrived at New-Haven at 7¾ A. M.; a deputation of passengers here waited upon the Assistant-Superintendent, Mr. QUINTARD, and requested that the train should be sent on as soon as was possible, several of the applicants having business of the utmost importance.

He surlily refused, growled about the expense, and vowed the train should not go until the 9¾ accommodation train left. Sure enough, we were attached to this slow train, and arrived at New-York at 2 P. M., or *eleven* hours behind time.

The train by the Shore Line, which left Boston at the same time, arrived here in due season.

The upshot of the matter seems to be that the different companies are on bad terms, and travelers have to suffer. On Sunday night, too, an additional dollar fare was charged A PASSENGER.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 767, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The Changes in the Cabinet—Motion Along the Lines—The Argument for Energetic Action—Strangling the Rebellion—Newspaper Taxation—Unionism in Tennessee—The Rebel Flag—Missouri Pacifications, and other Editorials.

USAGES OF THE WAR—An Abstract of Dr. LIEBER'S Lectures.

PURCHASES FOR THE NAVY—The Reply of Secretary WELLES to the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON NEWS—Showing the Drift of Events at the Capital.

The PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS in full.

The PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

MARRIED.

GRIFFIN—HOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, DELOS GRIFFIN to SARAH ELIZABETH HOUGH.

PRINCE—ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 13, by Rev. C. Brickenstein, ROBERT L. PRINCE to Mrs. MARY E. ADAMS, late of Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio.

DIED.

WHITE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, THOMAS WHITE, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 82 West 43d-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Jefferson County.

DOMINICK.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, ALMIRA TERESA, eldest daughter of Edward H. and Elizabeth Ann Dominick, aged 22 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from their residence, No. 3 Green-st.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Jan. 19, after three days' illness, of congestion of the lungs, CAROLINE SARAH, the beloved wife of Thomas Richardson, of Malden-lane, New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church, New-York-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to the Evergreens Cemetery.

FASH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 20, ROBERT, youngest child of Robert and Mary A. W. Fash, aged 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, corner Murray-av. and Penn-st.

MARSDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 20, suddenly, HENRY MARSDEN, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Wm. N. and Thomas Marsden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., from his late residence, No. 171 Sands-st., at 2 o'clock.

NEXSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 19, SARAH NEXSEN, aged 89 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, William Nexsen, No. 39 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

PRICE.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 19, EUGENE WILLARD, only son of William E. and Ann Eliza Price, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 166 South Prospect-st., Newark, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, on Wednesday morning.

WYNKOOP.—At Kinderhook, on Saturday, Jan. 18, AUGUSTUS WYNKOOP, formerly of this City, aged 50 years.

KELLOGG.—In Lansingburgh, on Sunday, Jan. 19, at his residence, CHARLES H. KELLOGG, late manufacturer in Troy, aged 53 years.

LUSK.—In Enfield, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 12, Mrs. SARAH, widow of the late Sylvester Lusk, and mother of Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, of this City, aged 73 years.

She was a fond and devoted mother, and an exemplary Christian. Her end was peace.

ANDERSON.—In Alexandria, Va., on Sunday, Jan. 12, PHILIPS J., eldest son of Peter B. Anderson, aged 29 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 44 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 31.—Jan. 20, 1862.
23, 25, 28, 29, 24, 9, 21, 38, 65, 48, 3, 58, 12,

KENTUCKY, CLASS 32—Jan. 20, 1862.
68, 24, 34, 62, 28, 65, 37, 67, 31, 32, 33, 75, 39, 78.

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GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years

THE GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

Great Destruction of Property—Damage $10,000,000.

The Pacific slope has been visited by the most disastrous flood that has occurred since its settlement by white men. From Sacramento northward to the Columbia River, in California, Nevada Territory, and Oregon, all the streams have risen to a great height, flooded the valleys, inundated towns, swept away mills, dams, flumes, houses, fences, domestic animals, ruined fields and effected damage, estimated at $10,000,000. All Sacramento City, save a small part of one street, part of Marysville, part of Santa Rosa, part of Auburn, part of Sonora, part of Nevada, and part of Napa, not to speak of less important towns, were under water.

The rainy season commenced on the 8th of November, and for four weeks, with scarcely any intermission, the rain continued to fall very gently in San Francisco, but in heavy showers in the interior. According to the statement of a Grass Valley paper, nine inches of rain fell there in thirty-six hours on the 7th and 8th inst. Whether it is possible that so much rain could fall in thirty-six hours I will not decide; but it is certain that the amount was great, for the next day the river-beds were full almost to the hill-tops. The North Fork of the American River at Auburn rose thirty-five feet, and in many other mountain streams the rise was almost as great. On the 9th the flood reached the low land of the Sacramento Valley.

Sacramento City was the chief sufferer. The city stands at the junction of the Sacramento and American Rivers, on the eastern bank of the former and the southern bank of the latter. The valley there is wide and flat. From the foot of the Sierra Nevada, at Folsom, to the base of the coast range, near Fairfield, the plain is about 40 miles wide. The original site of the city was 16 feet above low-water mark, and the river rose 17 or 18 feet about nearly every year. A trapper who has spent more than a score of years in California, says that he has frequently ridden over the site of Sacramento in a boat; and in 1846, the water was seven feet deep for sixty days. The city was flooded in 1849, in 1850, in 1851, and twice in the winters of 1852 and '53. In the summer of the latter year, the business part of the city was raised four feet by filling the streets with dirt, and then a levee or bank of earth was built about the town. This levee is about two miles long on the bank of the Sacramento, and three miles long on the bank of the American; is in some places twenty feet, and in others only about four feet high. The raising of the streets and the building of the levee gave considerable confidence to the people. They built houses and planted gardens for permanence; they made their town beautiful. But now, all is desolation.

A railroad connects Sacramento and Folsom, both on the southern bank of the American River, and twenty miles apart. The railroad enters the Capital city about two miles north of the American River, on a high embankment. The ordinance authorizing the company to bring their rails and cars into the city, provided that a wide bridge should be kept open under the track, a short distance east of the levee, and the bridge was made; but years passed without any use of it, and when it came to need repairs, the Railroad Company made an embankment which was higher and wider than the levee. And now, on the morning of the 9th of November, here came the American River with a flood that covered the whole country. The water ran against the levee and then down to the railroad embankment, and unable to go further, it heaped itself against these two barriers until it rose above the levee and began to pour in. Soon the soft earth gave way and the vast body of water poured into the City and flooded every part of it, except a small portion of Front-street. The levee, which had been built to protect the city, now was the cause of great injury, for instead of keeping the water out, it kept it in. The flood entered at the East, where the land is high, and if the levee had not been in the way, the water would have run off without touching the business part of the City. The Sacramento River was much lower, its flood had not had time to come down, so there was abundant room for the water of the American to spread out when it should reach the Sacramento River. But the levee dammed the water in, and it very soon was ten feet higher inside than the level of the Sacramento River on the outside. In some places the water was fifteen feet deep, in others ten, in others three. The greater part of the most fashionable houses had from three to six feet of water in the parlor. In many of the houses the line of the flood is visible on the plastering in the second story. Dozens of wooden houses, some of them two stories high, were lifted up and carried off. The destruction of property was terrible. The water came so rapidly that most people had not more than an hour's warning of the danger. Most persons living in two-story houses carried their furniture and cooking utensils and provisions up stairs; those who lived in one-story houses ran for their lives. And when the water filled the city there were no boats. Men, women, and children had stayed in houses thinking there was no danger; and when the flood rose they could not get away. Some of these houses were carried off, and boats were sent after them to rescue the human freight. All the firewood, most of the fences and sheds, all the poultry, cats, rats, and many of the cows and horses were swept away. The flood at 9 o'clock in the morning had filled the city—two hours later the chaingang were at work on the southern levee, to cut it and let the water out. When the cut was made the rush of water was as fierce to get out as it had been to get in; and soon the water fell five or six feet, but still remained several feet deep over the greater part of the city during all that day. The water then fell gradually until it reached its present stage, which is about on a level with the lower part of the city, and at that level it has stood for the last week—sometimes rising a little, sometimes falling. As the American River fell, the Sacramento rose, and there was great fear that the place would again be submerged; but the danger for the present is past. The departure of the water showed a terrible devastation. The rich men had lost a large portion of their property—the poor had lost all.

The *Union*, of the 13th, said:

"The water had so far receded from the western part of the city yesterday afternoon, that the inundated portion was limited to the section lying between Third, and Seventh, and South of M street. On all the adjoining streets, the late occupants of houses were busily engaged in cleaning out and fixing up those of their houses which can be made inhabitable again. The scene presented is one of confusion and desolation. Some of the houses are turned partially around; some are broken and shattered, and all are covered inside and outside up to the high-water mark with mud—mud of the worst kind—of a soft, slippery, greasy character, which it requires a great deal of labor to get rid of. The streets are strewn with fences, doors, shutters, lumber, cord-wood, broken furniture, dead horses, and lifeless cows and hogs. Fruit-trees and shrubbery are greatly injured, if not utterly destroyed. Boats of various sizes are still actively engaged in the water, picking up whatever is worth taking possession of. Many families are evidently preparing to go into their houses in a few days."

Fences were gone, the gardens were ruined, the houses were unfit for habitation, thousands of persons were without clothing or provisions, all business and labor was broken up, there was no access to the interior, the railroad was broken, and the stages were fastened up in the mountains.

No less than forty-five Chinamen were carried away in their cabins at Oregon Bar, in Placer County. The Chinese hongs in San Francisco have since received letters from the interior of the State, to the effect that during the late freshet near one thousand Chinamen were washed off from Long Bar and vicinity on the Yuba, and drowned. It appears that the poor fellows remained in their cabins on the bar, as they had done during the previous floods, until the raging waters rose about them and rendered their escape impossible.

The American River rose 55 feet. Great damage was done in all parts of the State.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—No. 33 on Demurrer Calendar. Nos. 232, 259, 261, 262, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 273, 274, 242, 202, 3, 25, 100½, 83, 275, 277.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1679, 931, 1273, 1499, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2032, 2035, 2041, 2043, 2045, 253, 2055. *Part II.*—Nos. 1784, 1818, 1826, 1831, 1836, 1838, 1848, 868, 1860, 1862, 1866, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1168, 558, 1266, 1746, 1876, 1878.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1912, 3179, 3183, 3185, 3191, 3197, 2643, 2965, 2897, 651, 2773, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3220. *Part II.*—Nos. 2774, 3470, 1136, 1786, 3500, 3504, 3506, 3508, 3510, 3512, 3514, 3516, 3518, 3520, 3522. *Part III.*—Nos. 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2907, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3253. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3496, 3056, 3524, 3526, 3528, 3530, 3532, 3536, 3538, 3540, 3542, 3544, 3546, 3550, 3552.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 616, 780, 817, 818, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 756, 680. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 640, 277, 410, 611, 673, 758, 759, 760, 762, 647, 657, 723, 434, 1826.

The Crystal Palace—Was it Real Property Belonging to the City, or Personal Property Vested in the Receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs on a policy of insurance on the Crystal Palace, to recover the sum of $5,000, the amount of the policy.

It will be recollect that the City of New-York, on taking possession of the Crystal Palace, in the month of May, 1858, effected an insurance on the building and fixtures to the amount of $50,000, there being policies issued by ten different Insurance Companies, in the sum of $5,000 each. Some of the parties paid the loss, but others combined together to defend the same. This was one of the actions defended.

The defence rested upon several grounds:

First—That the City has no insurable interest, the building being vested in John H. White, the then Receiver.

Second—That the preliminary proofs are insufficient.

Third—That after the insurance was effected the risks were greatly increased by permitting the American Institute to hold its Annual Fair in the building.

Fourth—That the plaintiffs did not show the names of the owners of the property at the time of the insurance, or of the loss, nor who it was that made the claim.

Fifth—That the plaintiffs did not show how or for what purpose the building was used or occupied at the time of the fire, nor by whom or under what agreement or contract.

Some other defences were also interposed, but the foregoing are the main points in the case.

On the trial the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint and to strike the cause from the calendar, on the ground that the City or its officials had not appeared by their authorized attorney, the Corporation Counsel. It appeared from the testimony that Mr. Busteed, the then Corporation Counsel, had sent a writing to the attorneys of the defendants, to the effect that Mann & Parsons, Esqrs., were authorized to appear and prosecute for the recovery on the policies of insurance.

On this point the Court held that the plaintiffs might appear by other attorneys than the Corporation Counsel.

It appeared from the testimony of John H. White, the Receiver, that negotiations were made with a company in Boston to have the Crystal Palace taken down and removed to that city, and that upon the examination it was ascertained that it could not be taken down without great damage to the building. This testimony was given in evidence to show whether the Crystal Palace was a part of the realty of the City, or only a temporary structure. The defendants claimed that it was a temporary structure, and that it belonged to John H. White, the Receiver, as personal property, and not to the City, and consequently the City had no legal right to bring an action to recover on the policy of insurance on the building. It also appeared, in support of the position, that the building was realty, that the columns around the dome were leaded into the stones, and that the boilers were connected to the ground by brick-work sunk into the earth. The case is still on.

Mann and Rodman, D. D. Lord, and John H. White, for plaintiffs; Wakeman and Latting for defendants.

Criminal Law—The Forgery of Certificates of Acknowledgment, Without Venue, no Crime.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People vs. *Honeywell Vincent*—The facts in this case have been before stated in the TIMES. The decision on the appeal was published in the issue of Dec. 20. The substance of the opinion of the Court is now given below.

It will be remembered that the prisoner was convicted at the General Sessions, of the forgery of a certificate of acknowledgment, by one Sarah J. Lyon, of a certain mortgage, the certificate purporting to have been made by "Abrm. W. Kennedy, Commissioner of Deeds." The certificate, however, had no venue, not purporting to have been taken in any particular city or county of the State. It commenced thus: "State of New-York, ——— County, ss."—the name of the county being omitted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—The Court held the following language on this point:

The statute (3 Revised Statutes, 949, 5th edition,) declares the forgery, &c., of "any certificate or indorsement of the acknowledgment by any person of any deed or other instrument which, by law, may be recorded, made or purporting to have been made by any officer duly authorized to make such certificate or indorsement," forgery in the first degree.

The indictment in this case does not allege that the certificate was made, or (in words) that it purports to have been made by any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment, or to make the certificate; but as the certificate is set forth in *hec verba*, the indictment does, in effect and sufficiently, allege that it purports whatever the certificate as set forth in the indictment, purports. (People *ex.* Rynders, 12 Wend., 427; People *ex.* Stearns, 21 Wend., 409.)

The question then is, whether the certificate, as thus set forth, does purport to have been made by an officer duly authorized to make it.

It purports to have been made by Abrm. W. Kennedy, as a Commissioner of Deeds, and a Commissioner of Deeds is an officer authorized to take and to certify the acknowledgment of deeds, &c.; but they are local officers, appointed for particular counties and cities, and the statute declares that a Commissioner of Deeds shall not take such acknowledgment out of the city or county for which he was appointed. (3 Rev. Stat., 46, sec. 4, 5th ed.)

The question is not, whether the certificate, as set forth in the indictment, purports to have been made by a Commissioner of Deeds, but whether it purports to have been made by a Commissioner of Deeds authorized to make it, or to take the acknowledgment which it certifies.

It certainly does not, for it does not purport to have been made, or that the acknowledgment was taken in any particular county or city of the State. The authority or jurisdiction of the officer depending on locality, it would seem to follow that the certificate, as set forth, cannot purport that Kennedy was authorized to make it, or to take the acknowledgment, in the absence of any venue, or of anything on its face, to indicate in what county or city it was made or the acknowledgment taken.

It has been held that an affidavit, without a venue is a nullity. (Cook *vs.* Staats, 18 Barb., 407; Lane & Laing *vs.* Morse & Studley, 6 How. Pr. R., 395.)

No crime, then, is charged in the indictment, for there is in it no allegation formally or otherwise as to one of the circumstances constituting the statutory definition of the crime, to wit: the authority of the officer. (People *vs.* Allen, 5 Denio, 76.)

We cannot suppose that any possible evidence on the trial could have remedied this defect in the indictment, for no possible evidence could make the certificate, as set forth in the indictment, purport more or differently from what it does.

We are bound to presume that the evidence verified the indictment, but we have no right to presume that it verified facts or circumstances entering into the definition of the crime not alleged in the indictment.

My conclusion is, that the judgment of the General Sessions should be reversed.

CLERKE and BARNARD, J. J., concurred.

S. H. Stuart, for the prisoner; J. H. Anthon, for the People.

Damages Sustained by a Judgment Creditor by the Escape of Plin White.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.9

Before Justice Robertson.

Charles French vs. *James C. Willett.*—This was an action against the defendant, as Sheriff, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of the escape of Plin White, who will be well remembereded. The plaintiff was a judgment creditor of Wite's to the extent (judgment and interest) of about $17,000, and it was claimed that such was the extent of his loss by reason of the escape.

The defence was, that White was insolvent and irresponsible, that the judgment was worthless, and that the plaintiff, therefore, lost nothing by the escape.

The jury agreed with the defendant in his view of the case, giving the plaintiff a verdict for six cents.

John E. Parsons for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Richard W. Dyer, *alias* Davis, a New-Yorker, thirty-three years of age, was tried and convicted, on two indictments, (one for grand larceny, and the other for petty larceny,) and sentenced to the State Prison for three years and two months. The complainants were J. Weidman, whom he swindled out of a silver watch and $40 in money by a confidence operation, and S. M. Drew, from whom he stole a pair of eye-glasses, valued at $5. The prisoner was a fireman on board the *San Jacinto* at the time of the arrest of Slidell and Mason, and was subsequently discharged, having received injuries that unfitted him for the service.

John Collins, native of Ireland, twenty-five years of age, was tried and convicted of petty larceny, under an indictment for robbery, in conniving with John Price to steal a watch from the person of Patrick Hines. Price has not been arrested. Collins was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Martin et al. vs. *Patterson et al.*—Motion granted upon the payment of the money to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, &c. Defendants' attorney allowed $10; costs of this motion, out of the fund.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Purenton vs. *Willet et al.*; *Jarvis* vs. *Felch et al.*—Opinions of the Court in the above causes are on file in the Clerk's office of the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Scott vs. *Lilienthal.*—Case settled.

Paige and others vs. *Willett, Sheriff.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Benson vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.*—Case settled. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 15 bbls. Ashes, 13,829 bbls. Flour, 1,929 sacks Corn Meal, 16,827 bushels Wheat, 5,293 bushels Corn, 7,987 bushels Rye, 23,425 bushels Barley, 4,112 bushels Oats, 2,568 bushels Malt, 6,654 pkgs. Provisions, 822 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Holders generally ask 34c. for Middling Uplands, ℔ lb., but the demand is limited, and buyers are reluctant to pay over 32c. ℔ lb. No important sales transpired.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request to-day, at somewhat irregular prices. The receipts since our last have been fair for the season, and shippers have been reluctant to buy freely, unless at reduced rates. The reported sales since our last have been 9,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesseee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet, at previous prices; sales 950 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive including superfine at $5 45 @ $5 55; extra at $5 72½@ $6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after to-day, at former figures. Sales 20,100 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 33; White Western at $1 45; Amber Western, on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 38; Amber Iowa on private terms, Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 32. Chicago Spring, poor to good $1 25@$1 30; and Red State at $1 35. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales 11,650 bushels at 64c. @65c. for Mixed Western in store and delivered; 66c. for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 82c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 4,100 bushels. Barley is in fair supply and moderate demand to-day. Sales 3,100 bushels, including State at 78c.@83c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in demand and quite firm at 80c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at previous rates, including new at 17c.@24c., the latter rate for choice, ℔ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited to-day; prices, however, have been very firm, generally.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally inactive. Common Resin, nominally, $6 ℔ 310 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine $1 45 ℔ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions have been quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand, and sales have been made of 800 bbls., at $11 75@$12 50 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50, in part, for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are quiet at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 450 boxes, at 6¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Lard exhibits no important change; sales 1,250 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 250 bbls., at $1350@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ℔ bbl.; Butter is in limited demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 5½c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales, 150 bags Pimento on private terms; and 500 bags Pepper at 19½c.@20c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been confined to small lots, to-day, including Cuba at 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 39,000 lbs., part at 9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls. at 25c.@25½c. mainly at 25½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light and rates depressed to-day. For Liverpool—Flour 2s.6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9¾d.; Corn, 8d.@8¾d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 30s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel. Lard—¾c. ℔ lb. For Rotterdam—Flour, at 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 23
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
America	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.. 5 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a married couple, a roomy back parlor also, to a single gentleman, pleasant furnished hall bed room, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 134 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German family, occupying a first-class house, at No. 30 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., would let a few elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent board. (French style,) to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let, with board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; at No. 185½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FRONT and back parlor, second floor, unfurnished, near South ferry and a few steps from Fulton ferry cars; suitable for a gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., between Clinton and Court sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, infant and servant, wish board from Feb. 1; location between 3d and 5th avs. and 14th and 34th sts., N. Y.; room on second or third floor; with gas, Croton water, &c., &c. Terms must be low, (and mentioned in answer.) For a comfortable, quiet home, one month's board always in advance. References exchanged. Address KENYON, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for five days.

WANTED—BY A LADY, (WIDOW,) IN A GENteel private family, not above 30th st., a pleasant, well furnished room and bedroom, or privilege in the parlor. She wants either to furnish her own table, or pay full board and have a private table. The house must be unexceptionable in all respects, and references will be required. Address, stating terms, location, &c. Mrs. P., station D., Post-office, until the 24th of this month.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c., in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, or board at table d'hôte.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom on the second story, (front,) newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen or families without small children.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN A private family, within one or two miles of the Harlem boats; would make arrangements for the year if terms suit. Address, for three days, B. R., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

ROOM AND BEDROOM WANTED—FOR A dental office, on Broadway, 6th or 7th avs., between 20th and 45th sts. Address W. L. B., care of Dr. Walt & Son, No. 5 Bond-st.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 30 Lispenard-st. Rent $350. Possession immediately. Apply to B. M. STILWELL, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., one of the best and most central locations in New-York; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. FAULKNER, No. 76 Reade-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED THREE-STORy and basement house to rent, until the 20th of April. Excellent piano, silver and linen, and every other requisite for housekeeping left. Street quiet and highly respectable. To a responsible private family only. Terms, $90 a month. House-agents need not apply. No. 58 East 27th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at private residence No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood dining-room suites, etageres, book-case, centre-tables, oil-paintings, statuary, bronzes, vases, mirrors, clocks, carpets, cartains, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, sideboard extension table, table cutlery, china, silver, glassware, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 91 Butler, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, parlor suite in green damask, 2 mahogany book-cases, bronze iron parlor safe, cost $150; tables, fine engravings, 3 French blocks, mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads, commodes chairs, office desk, carpets, platform-scales, etc. Also, 100 (quart) bottles pure claret wine, imported by the present owner.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, the stock and fixtures of the drug store No. 477 Canal-st., corner of Greenwich-st.; consisting of a fine, full, fresh stock of patent and other medicines, a large assortment of perfumeries, gas fixtures; also office and bedroom furniture. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 East Broadway.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBbers at auction. 100 cases men's grain water-proof boots, together with other desirable styles of boots and shoes, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., to which we would invite the attention of City and Country buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

R. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

SECOND SALE OF CONDEMNED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HORSES AT AUCTION. —To be sold on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M., at Chamberlin's stables, 24th-st., near 3d-av., about 20 horses, some in good condition, but sold as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK, ON the premises, 11th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., chattel mortgage sale, comprising paraffine and paraffine oil, tin pans, press bags, plates, measures, empty barrels, petroleum, lumber, chemicals, india rubber, &c., in candle factory.

AUCTION NOTICE—
We will include in our sale,
THIS DAY,
24 EUREKA CELEBRATED SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES.
WM. TOPPING & CO, Auctioneers, No. 8 Murray-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE Assignee's sale of valuable houses and lots to be sold by auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock, at No. 42 and 44 Murray-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of tables, chairs, bureaus, oil cloths, bar fixtures, kitchen utensils, smoke jack, &c. No postponement.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general assortment of prime goods, direct from the manufacturers'. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofas, sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, stoves, beds and bedding, glass, wood and crockery-ware, carpets, oilcloths, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. EIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 20th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERCING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. R. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $220 per annum. Address Box No. 2,385 New-York Post-office.

A. PAINE'S—BOOK-KEEPING IS TAUGHT AT the nominal price of $10, unlimited lessons. Penmanship and arithmetic per quarter, 18 lessons each, $5. Ladies' writing lessons $2, 20 lessons. PAINE'S Vermont Collegiate Institute, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., cor. Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D. Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education; she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to connect himself with some school, that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by addressing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, who has much experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement as daily teacher, to instruct in English, French and music, or any of the above separately. best references as to qualifications. Address M. L. G., No. 109 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, AND OF long experience in teaching children, would devote a few hours each day to teaching the English branches in a private family; the highest references given. Address A. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF TWO years' experience in teaching desires a situation in town or country. References given. Address A. R., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—3 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house, build

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE COMPANY, of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 1, 1862.
INCORPORATED 1855.
Made in compliance with the requirements of the 12th section of the act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes, passed Feb 17, 1848.
The Capital Stock of this Company is $600,000—the whole amount of which has actually been paid in.
The amount of existing debts of this Company is Twenty-six thousand dollars and forty-eight cents, which indebtedness is secure by mortgages upon real estate as follows:
Upon real estate in Brooklyn $10,000 00
Upon real estate in Rockland County 8,000 48
Upon Real estate in New-York City 8,000 00
Making the total indebtedness as above-stated ... $26,000 48
All said real estate has been purchased for the use of said Company, and in the opinion of its Trustees was necessary for the profitable management of its business. It is actually worth the sum at which it is agreed to be paid therefor and now constitutes a portion of the assets of the Company over and above the amount of its Capital Stock.
JOSEPH BRITTON, }
A. COMPTON, }
A. BARMORE, } Trustees.
HORACE DENNETT, }
THEO. BROWNING, }
R. T. COMPTON, President.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—R. T. COMPTON, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of the City of New-York, and Joseph Britton, A. Compton, A. Barmore, Horace Dennett and Theo. Browning, Trustees of said Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and that they are the above-described officers and Trustees thereof.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 20th day of January, 1862. P. F. PALMER, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862. }
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Finkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. Nickesson,	George Warren,
J. T. S. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DeFeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. FINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jermegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.
EZRA NYE, ALEX. LAW,
NATHANIEL ROSS, JONATHAN RANSOM,
SAM'L RICHARDSON, H. H. PALMER,
Committee.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on and after Jan. 20. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, OR HOLDERS of claims for goods delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of October, November and December, wishing to realize cash for them, can do so, at a low rate, by applying to BRAGDON & GAULT, Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, Murray-st., third office from Broadway.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 44th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862. }
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 12 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENteen Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 22, until day of payment. C. C CLARKE, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 4 29 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $937,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST 6 PER CENT. AS FROM THE 1ST.
This Bank has received, during the past year (a time of commercial and industrial depression,) $46,571 67-100 more than it has paid out.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, } TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862. }
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861	$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$680,185 67

This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above $539,093 48
Less Return Premiums 73,699 34
Net Earned Premiums $515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c. $336,696 3
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses 76,942 36 $413,538 73
Net Profits $101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 99
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	93,668 63
	$676,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,614 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,649 48
Total Assets	$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.
Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.
By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. K. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERIC A. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. M'ELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WISMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. B. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 10th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

WANTED.—NEW-YORK, AND NEW-HAVEN Railroad 6 cent. and 7 cent bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BERKSHIRE RAILROAD STOCK, MILwaukee and Watertown Railroad Bonds, and overdue Coupons bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 44 Exchange-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. *During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer the oath and examine, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.*—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 202 West 23d-st., on or before the 16th day of July next.
WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLISS, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date. A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS amount wanted in a safe, legitimate, manufacturing business, secured by patent. Sales made for cash. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name, A. B. H., Box 105 *Times* Office.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE.—The old-established gallery, No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., with stock and fixtures, ready for use, will be sold low for cash. Apply to C. H. ROCKWELL, on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF the sales and financial department of a safe and profitable manufacturing business easily managed. Must have $10,000 in cash. References given and required. Address Box No. 386 Post-office.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

WANTED—5,000 to 30,000 GUN-LOCKS, BEST Springfield pattern, deliveries commencing 15th of March. Address Box No. 4,578 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 60 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1, at the office of the Company, No. 19 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
The Transfer Books will be closed after MONDAY, 20th inst., till Feb. 2. C. W. BETTS, Secretary.
Dated BROOKLYN, Jan. 18, 1862.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, } OFFICE Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 476 Broadway, Jan. 8, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 16th inst. T. F. HERMIA H. Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., } No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that day.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.
H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 40 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MATRIMONIAL.

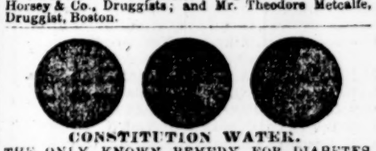
CORRESPONDENCE WITH COELEBS, Station B Post-office, will demonstrate that a gentleman of undoubted respectability is sincerely seeking a wife, possessing lovable qualities, social position, and means. No interview is desired until correspondence has demonstrated mutual sincerity, eligibility and real merit

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 300 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Delhi. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
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NEWS. FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Another Scheme Fixed Upon by Mr. Chase and the Banks.

Reported Retreat of the Rebels from Manassas.

Correspondence with Prussia on the Trent Affair.

Interview between Ex-Secretary Cameron and the Army Officers.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

THE FINANCIAL SCHEME.

The refusal of the Committee of Ways and Means to sanction the financial scheme of Mr. CHASE and the Bank Presidents has led to the presentation of a new plan, whice it is said can pass Congress :

1. An issue of demand notes to meet the wants of the peple for currency, not to exceed three hundred millions, receivable for Government dues, and convertible into six per cent. bonds.

2. An issue of six per cent. Bonds, payable in twenty years—all other Bonds convertible into these, so as to have but one form of funded securities.

3. A revenue bill to raise by excise and impost duties two hundred millions of dollars.

4. Specie to be received by Government on deposit and certificates issued therefor, payable at any of the Government depositories in the country.

5. Registered bank note to be issued for circulation to corporations or individuals, on pledge of Government stocks.

6. No direct taxation if there is a reasonable assurance of two millions revenue without it.

SECRETARY CAMERON AND THE ARMY OFFICERS.

When the officers of the army had gathered into Mr. CAMERON'S parlors to-day, to take their leave of him, after they had all paid their respects, and were ranged uncovered around him, Mr. CAMERON said :

GENTLEMEN : I am deeply sensible of the honor you have done me by your presence on this occasion. We have been associated together in a great work. I have had the army grow up under my hands, from one of small proportions to be one of the greatest establishments in the world. I have labored to make it worthy of the country and the cause we were defending. In the discharge of my duty, where such vast interests were concerned, so much feeling enlisted, I have doubtless in some cases given offence. In cases still fewer, I may have felt offences given ; but they are so few, so slight, that I cannot now remember one. I dismiss all thought of them. Of all these officers present, there is scarcely one that I have not appointed—scarcely one without my name to his commission. I allude to the fact only to assure you how deep the interest I must feel in you. At all times in life, and wherever I may be, I shall cherish the most earnest wishes for your welfare and success, for the glory of our arms, and for the prosperity of the country.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS responded briefly and happily, saying that for years it had been the custom, after the army officers had welcomed a new Secretary in office, for such of them as chose to call upon the retiring Secretary and give him assurances of their regard in parting. The present full company were present, not by military order, but from personal respect and good will. Gen. CAMERON'S efficient services in the dark days of the past year, when all was chaos in the army and the Government nearly lost, would never be forgotten. He had served the country well at home, and was now going abroad to add new leaves to the chaplet of honor already crowning his brow. He would bear the best wishes of the army.

Both speeches elicited marked evidences of applause.

Gen. CAMERON will remain in Washington till next week ; then take his family to Pennsylvania, and return to Washington for a few days to receive his instructions.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

The new Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, entered upon his duties to-day. A large number of army officers, in uniform, paid their respects to him.

Secretary STANTON has caused the railing to be removed that barricaded the public from his rooms at the War Office.

GEN. M'CLELLAN FULLY RECOVERED.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S health is so much improved that he is able to be out, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather. He is slightly thinner and paler than usual.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM MANASSAS.

Information has been received by parties direct from Manassas, that the rebel forces have evacuated that point, falling back to a position further south not known ; but the object is supposed to be to counteract an apprehended movement of our troops from the seaboard.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

While conjecture of the public seems almost exhausted as to the destination of the Burnside Expedition, I am surprised that no one has appeared to think of Port Royal, which place there would be most reason in its going to. Gen. SHERMAN has not army enough to march inland, or to seize either Charleston or Savannah. With BURNSIDE'S forces added to his own, he could take both those cities and hold them. SHERMAN'S army is too small to advance, too large to lie idle. The Burnside Expedition going to any new point would be in precisely the same embarrassment. It could do nothing. But add the two together, and the Stars and Stripes would float over Charleston and Savannah in a week, and over Sumter and Pulaski in one week longer.

THE PRUSSIAN NOTE ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The Prussian Government, through its Minister here, having indorsed the course of England in the *Trent* affair, Secretary SEWARD, in response, while transmitting to him a copy of the printed documents bearing upon the subject, trusts they will satisfy the Government of Prussia that, if the general peace of the world is to be broken, the fault will not be in anything the United States have done to produce such a disaster, or in the omission to do everything which a just and generous Power could do to prevent it. The United States, at a very early day, addressed themselves to the unappreciative task of securing the incorporation of a just, equal and humane principle in the code of maritime war. They have energetically persisted in this great enterprise through all changing events, equally when acting as a neutral, and when themselves engaged as a belligerent. The Secretary asks to be allowed the liberty of suggesting to the consideration of the Prussian Government the expediency of improving the occasion, which has justly excited so many apprehensions, to recommend the general policy relative to neutral rights, as suggested by our Government to the consideration of the European States, adding :

"It is only in a spirit of the utmost respect and deference that I take leave to remark that the periods when the United States will have occasion to act the part of a belligerent will probably be few and brief, while judging from past experience, we cannot yet hope for so constant a preservation of peace among the nations of the Eastern Continent."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

Well-informed circles here are much amused at the news in the *Tribune* some days ago and in the *Herald* yesterday, pretended to be "on the highest diplomatic authority," to the effect that NAPOLEON III is now urging England to break the blockade. It is true, as I telegraphed at the time, that some six months ago the French Government opened a correspondence with England, proposing that the two Governments should come to an understanding as to their American policy, with a view to obtain, forcibly or otherwise, a supply of the Southern staples. The proposition was not accepted by the English Cabinet, however. Since then, international questions have assumed so very different an aspect that the policy of France has undergone material modifications. I have the highest authority for saying that the friendly spirit which pervaded the dispatch of M. THOUVENAL in regard to the *Trent* affair faithfully represents the present disposition of the French Emperor.

THE LOYAL SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

You allude in your paper of to-day to the choice which Gov. GAMBLE has made of Gen. ROBERT WILSON to succeed TRUSTEN POLK, the traitor in the United States Senate. The following report of a meeting at Jamestown, Andrew County, Mo., which I cut from the St. Joseph *Weekly Gazette* of May 11, 1861, will show that your censures are no more than just :

Pursuant to notice the citizens of Andrew and Buchanan counties in the neighborhood of Jamestown in Andrew County, met and organized by appointing T. B. GOSSON, chairman, and V. P. KELLEY, Secretary. Gen. ROBERT WILSON then proceeded to explain the object of the meeting to be, to form a company for home protection—protection of our homes and firesides.

By motion and second the chair appointed the following gentlemen to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments and object of this meeting : Messrs. Smith Adams, Thos. Hubbard, Jeptha Todd, J. F. Allen, Hugh Lewis, Thos. Burgess and Gen. Robert Wilson.

Pending the drafting of the resolutionns the meeting was addressed by Mr. BAUGH, of St. Joseph.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions :

Whereas, Our once happy country is torn by dissensions, threatening not only the perpetuity of the Government, by the overthrow of free institutions ; and, *whereas*, the danger of civil war, and the long train of evils incident to the anarchy which must necessarily result from such a condition of things is imminent, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the neighborhood of Jamestown, including the Counties of Andrew and Buchanan, will, with all consistent dispatch, arm ourselves, and prepare to defend our rights and our firesides against all enemies to our peace and safety, come from where they may.

2. That we do hereby form ourselves into a league, to be called the Home Guards, for mutual protection. It shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as necessity may dictate, to be provided for in the by-laws, in which also their several powers and duties shall be prescribed.

3. That having had no part in producing the present unhappy condition of our political affairs, and being ardently attached to the Constitution and the Union, *as bequeathed to us by our forefathers*, will not engage in the fratricidal strife now so *unjustly* inaugurated, only so far as shall become necessary to protect our families and property, trusting in God that the madness of our fellow-citizens North and South may be assuaged, and that peace and fraternity may be restored between the sections. But if this cannot be, *we will stand by Missouri and her institutions*, and abide her destiny.

4. *That we, the people here assembled, hereby declare our feelings and sympathy to be with the South, and for the protection of Southern Institutions.*

5. *That we condemn as inhuman and diabolical the war now being waged by the General Government against the South.*

6. That as neighbors and friends, we will stand by each other in carrying out the objects of the Home Guards to the last extremity, obey the by-laws and resolves of the Home Guards, discharge punctually all duties imposed upon us, consistent with and in furtherance of its objects, and to this we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Books were then opened for members, when the names of forty-nine of the good and loyal citizens were enrolled.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the St. Joseph *Gazette*, and all papers in the State friendly to the institutions of Missouri and the rights of the South, be requested to copy.

After which the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday, April 25, at 6 P. M.

GEN. WOOL'S REPORTED NOTIFICATION.

The report that Gen. WOOL has sent a notification to Gen. HUGER, at Norfolk, to move the women and children out of that city, is not confirmed by official intelligence.

THE INQUIRY ABOUT RAILROADS.

Some days ago the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling upon Secretary CAMERON to inform them what surveys are in progress for a railway from Washington to New-York, to intersect the Northern Central Railway at a point outside the limits of Baltimore ; whether these surveys were undertaken by authority of the War Department, and if so, under what law. A reply was received to-day, in which it is said no such survey has been undertaken or directed, and this Department has no knowledge of any such survey in progress.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH PROTESTING.

This morning, the President received most cordially a committee of privates from the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, who presented him a protest against the action of Gov. MORGAN, in changing their number to Eighty-four. The memorial was tastefully engrossed, and signed by the entire regiment. The committee were introduced to the President by Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, their Representative, and Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT.

THE REMOVAL OF DEAD HORSES.

Col. BUCKNER has been appointed to confer with the Mayor of Washington relative to the removal of dead horses lying unburied within and without the corporate limits.

AN AFFLICTED REGIMENT.

FARNSWORTH'S Illinois Regiment, in Gen. SUMNER'S Division across the Potomac, has 250 men sick with typhoid fever. It is the most afflicted regiment in the army. Other regiments are generally in excellent health.

FOREIGN OFFICERS.

The Senate Military Committee are considering the subject of giving to the President authority to accept the services of foreign officers of merit who have tendered them. He has already appointed several such officers of a higher grade, but the authority of Congress is needed to accept their services as Company officers.

A MEMORIAL FROM COLORADO.

Senator TRUMBULL will present to-morrow a memorial from the people of Colorado, brought on by W. C. JEWETT, urging upon Congress to take no action at present upon the slave question, from its tendency to prevent peace. They suggest joint action etween the two sections for an amendment of the Constitution requiring the gradual emancipation of the slaves within 30 years.

PRESENTS FROM JAPAN.

The Government received to-day, as presents from the Emperor of Japan, two elephant tusks eight feet in length, a sword inlaid with gold and pearls, and other articles of minor value, including a handsome box, containing a brief address or letter to the President.

REAL ESTATE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. CLARK'S bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, proposes that persons owning real estate on either side of the Potomac, within the present or former limits of the District of Columbia, and within the State of Maryland, shall be paid a reasonable rent for the same when occupied by the United States forces, and full compensation for all losses and damages—the rent or damages to be assessed by four Commissioners, to be appointed by the President. There is not much probability of early legislation on this subject.

GONE TO RICHMOND.

Miss POOLE, recently an inmate of the prison appropriated to women, left here this morning in charge of an officer, on the way to Richmond. She was released on parole not to give aid or comfort to the enemy.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The papers for the recall of CASSIUS M. CLAY from his position as Minister to Russia, he having been relieved at his own request, will probably go out by the next steamer. His nomination as Major-General is thought not impossible by his friends, if it has not already been sent to the Senate.

TO BE TESTED.

Preparations are making at the Navy-yard to test the strength of the new rifled cannon finished there. One of them, a 32-pounder, has been inclosed with heavy timber, and will be fired with constantly-increasing charges, until it bursts.

LEFT.

The Commissioner on Indian Affairs has left for the West.

DEATHS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The following deaths have occurred in the various hospitals since our last report :

Union Hospital, Georgetown, D. C.

Jerome Dowd, Company E, United States Rifles.
Henry Potter, Company A, 57th Pennsylvania Vols.

General Hospital, Alexandria.

T. Church, Fifth Michigan Volunteers.
Lewis Clark, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.
Jesse Keiser, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Elias H. Fay, Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers.
John Flemming, Fifty-seventh New-York Vols.
Lieut. M. O. Crosby, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Vols.
Samuel Brockett, Twenty-seventh New-York Vols.
Michael Sullivan, teamster, Quartermaster's Dept.
Lawrence Lange, Fifth New-York Artillery.

Columbian Hospital, Washington.

L. Bell, Company A, Second Berdan Sharpshooters.
H. R. Thayer, Co. D, Fourth Rhode Island Vols.
O. Holbrook, Co. B, Seventy-seventh N. Y. Vols.
C. A. Briggs, Co. C, Seventy-seventh N. Y. Vols.
C. M. Chapman, Company B, Eleventh Maine Vols.
Wm. Weekley, Company I, Fourth Penn. Cavalry.

Indiana Hospital, Washington.

Sergeant Adw. J. Addleman, Co. K, 19th Ind. Vols.

Eruptive Fever Hospital.

G. H. Riffe, Company K, Nineteenth Indiana Vols.
Solomon Chadaley, Company E, 11th Maine Vols.
Wm. Taylor, Company C, Seventh Maine Vols.
Geo. Wilber, Company A, McClellan Dragoons.
John Cowan, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Circle Hospital, Washington.

Sebastian Shaffer, Company F, Sixth Cavalry.
Henry Jeters, Company H, First Artillery.
Tilman Ussum, Company I, Fourth Infantry.
L. W. Passmore, Forty-ninth Penn. Volunteers.

General Hospital, Annapolis.

E. P. Terry, Twenty-Seventh Mass. Volunteers.
W. K. Flagg, Twenty-seventh Mass. Volunteers.
D. Bunning, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
C. B. Stewart, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
Peter Pound, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
H. Bond, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
J. Perkins, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
H. Roberts, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers.
S. Twiliger, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.
G. W. Cole, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.
C. A. Harrington, Twenty-fifth Mass. Volunteers.
L. Converse, Twenty-first Mass. Volunteers.

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.

Archibald Damon, Oneida County Cavalry.
Isaiah Murphy, Company I, Eighty-ninth N. Y. V.
Henry Holsen, Company G, Second U. S. Infantry.
W. H. Abraham, Eleventh Penn. Rifle Corps.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition from BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, ELIAS LOOMIS, and others, asking for continuance of the Coast Survey.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a protest from citizens of New-York, against the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for that City.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Compensation, &c., reported a bill in regard to the pay of officers of the navy.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution providing for an overland daily mail from Utah to Oregon.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint more Assistant Secretaries.

The bill provides for the appointment of the Assistant Secretaries for one year. It was referred.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to promote the administration of justice.

The bill repeals the bill excepting witnesses examined before a Congressional Committee from examination in a Court of Justice.

Mr. WADE said he wanted the former law repealed before he went much further with the examination of witnesses before his Committee. *Referred.*

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) offered a joint resolution authorizing certain officers in the navy to accept presents from the Japanese Government. Referred.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize payment for the property occupied by troops of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to amend certain articles of war was taken up.

The bill provides the penalty of death to spies and those forcing safeguards.

After some discussion it was laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Special Committee on the War. Referred.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

Several amendments from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

The bill was passed.

A communication was received from the President, transmitting the instructions of the Prussian Government to the Prussian Minister. Referred.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr. BRIGHT from the Senate—that no sufficient cause existed to do so—was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said that in presenting his resolution in regard to Mr. BRIGHT he was influenced by no personal feeling, but the exigencies of the time impose on us painful duties sometimes. He believed that Congress must act up to its duty and save the country. The Government had signally failed to act with sufficient courage and heroism. He (WILKINSON) then referred to the letter of Mr. BRIGHT, addressed to His Excellency, JEFF. DAVIS, on the 1st of March, 1861, introducing his friend to Mr. DAVIS, who had a valuable improvement in fire-arms to dispose of. He asked if that letter was such as an honest and loyal Senator should write? Yet the Senator from Indiana had avowed in the Senate, in the debate about the admission of the Senator from Oregon, that he had done nothing which he would not do over again under the same circumstances. At the very time the letter was written JEFF. DAVIS was preparing for an attack on a fort in Charleston Harbor, and the Senator from Indiana lends his aid to the man who is trying to aid the rebel Government with a valuable improvement in firearms. Mr. WILKINSON quoted from the speeches of Messrs. WIGFALL and TOOMBS, declaring there would be war, and contended that Mr. BRIGHT must have known that war would follow when he wrote the letter, and it would not do for him to assume now that he did not know it was treasonable to send a valuable improvement in firearms to the rebels. If there was to be no war, why send firearms to the South? He (WILKINSON) argued that this action shows on its face that Mr. BRIGHT was in complicity and sympathy with the rebels. These firearms were to be brought into the field against brave men of his own State, and to shoot down his (BRIGHT'S) own constituents. Mr. WILKINSON also referred to the letter of Mr. BRIGHT to Mr. FITCH, dated Sept. 7, 1861, in which he (BRIGHT) said that he was opposed to the coercive policy of the Government and to the Abolitionists. He (WILKINSON) considered the last letter of Mr. BRIGHT as even more objectionable than the first. When the war had assumed gigantic proportions and every loyal heart was enlisted in the success of the Government, then the Senator from Indiana boldly declares that he is opposed to the coercive policy of the Government. Believing, as he (WILKINSON) did, that the evidence before him conclusively proved that the Senator from Indiana sympathized with the enemy, he would never consent that the Senator should take part in the secret deliberations of the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said that if the Senate was going to expel the Senator for writing a letter, they must take into consideration all the circumstances of the case. Mr. LINCOLN, to whom the letter was given, was a very old friend and client of Mr. BRIGHT'S for more than twenty years. He (BRIGHT) had given Mr. LINCOLN a letter of introduction to the Secretary of War here, and simply gave him an introduction to President DAVIS. He (BRIGHT) gave him (DAVIS) the title which he claimed without admitting his right to any such title, or in any way intending to aid Mr. DAVIS in the war against the Government. He (BAYARD) did not believe that the war would ever effect the restoration of the Union, and he always meant to claim the right to criticise the course of the Administration, and speak freely what he thought. He said this in no spirit of defiance or from any factious opposition to the will of the majority. He had always thought that conciliation was more patent than force to win back men, and should think so still. In regard to the other letter of BRIGHT, he (BAYARD) hoped that the time had not yet come when it was disloyal to oppose Abolitionism. It was one of the principal evils which had brought the country to its present deplorable state. If the Senate took that ground for the expulsion of the Senator from Indiana, they would have to expel several others besides.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) contended that at the time the letter was written we were actually in a state of civil war, and a so-called Government had been established, and DAVIS was elected President in February, and on the first of March he (DAVIS) was engaged in trying to overthrow the Government ; aiding DAVIS in such an attempt was treason. He (MORRILL) contended that addressing a letter to His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, was a recognition of DAVIS officially. It also recognizes DAVIS in a friendly manner. The language of the letter was not only that of friendship but of a courtier, and on a fair interpretation it was absolutely treasonable. The Senator from Indiana knew that DAVIS was a traitor, yet the honorable Senator gives a letter commending Mr. LINCOLN to DAVIS as a friend reliable in all respects, and the letter is also marked "private and confidential."

Mr. BRIGHT said he wanted to say only a word. The letter was not so marked, and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would bear him out in this statement.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that the Judiciary Committee had a sworn copy of the original letter, and on that copy these words did not appear.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he had stated repeatedly that he had no recollection of writing the letter. But this letter had gone to the world marked "private and confidential," and all the prejudices of it attached to him. He wrote no private and confidential letter. He had given another letter to Mr. LINCOLN introducing him to Capt. FRANKLIN, then in charge of the extension of the Capitol, and that letter was in very similar phraseology.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was in the minority of the Committee, and the majority had not seen fit to bring all the facts of the case before the Senate in their report. He read affidavits of the officers who arrested Mr. LINCOLN in Ohio for treason, and copies of the letter to FRANKLIN and DAVIS. This THOMAS D. LINCOLN to-day is charged with treason. This friendly Senator from Indiana, before the 1st of March, when war was actually declared against the Government, the *Star of the West* fired into, the Treasury robbed, forts seized, and we had troops in this Capital to defend it from the attacks of traitors, to the chief of all the traitors the Senator from Indiana wrote a letter commending his friend, who is now under arrest for treason. In his (TRUMBULL'S) opinion it was the duty of the Senate not to suffer the Senator to remain here after in any way attempting to aid traitors.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) thought that the Senator was entirely mistaken in saying that the country was in a state of war when the letter was written. He quoted from dispatches of the Secretary of State to the Foreign Ministers to show that no war existed. He thought that the letter was in such terms as are common and usual in writing to a direct foe.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

Mr. A. HALL, representative of the Third Congressional District of Missouri, appeared and was sworn.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that JOSEPH SEGAR is not entitled to a seat as a representative from the First District of Virginia. Laid over for future consideration.

Also a resolution, which was adopted, that pending the discussion of the above subject Mr. SEGAR be permitted to occupy a seat on the floor, and have leave to address the House on the merits of the question.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) made an adverse report on the bill for a more convenient and effective enforcement of the laws to keep the peace and secure good behavior. Laid on the table.

Mr. KELLOGG (Ill.) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the States for supplies furnished their respective troops. *Referred* to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. DAILY, Delegate from Nebraska, it was resolved that as Alabama has treasonably entered into the rebellion, the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of confiscating certain lands selected by that State under the law of Congress, and that the same be applied to the use of a seminary now in operation in that Territory.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to secure to the relatives of volunteers, killed or died, the bounty provided by the Act of July last.

Mr. DUNN, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish an additional judicial district in New-York in relation to the United States Courts in that State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, discharging from service on the 1st of March, the bands of volunteer regiments.

On motion of Mr. MOORHEAD, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the House the names of those who distinguished themselves at the recent brilliant affair at Dranesville.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish the Post-office Department.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish Territorial Governments in the revolted States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, no part of the appropriation now or hereafter made, nor of taxes now or hereafter to be laid, by Congress, should be used in or applied to the prosecution of the war for the emancipation of slaves in the slaveholding States of the Union.

Mr. BLAIR, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay this on the table. Carried, 94 against 37.

YEAS.

Aldrich of Mia., Rep.	Lovejoy, of Ill., Rep.
Alley of Mass., Rep.	Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Morrill, of Me., Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.	Nixon, of N. J., Rep.
Bailey of Mass., Opp.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	McKeon of N. Y., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Marston of N. H., Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Clements of Penn., Union.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Patton of Penn., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Burnham, of Conn., Rep.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Rice of Mass., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
R. Conkling, of N. Y., R.	Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Cutler of Ohio, Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Spaulding of N. Y., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Thomas of Mass., Union.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.	Train, of Mass., Rep.
English of Conn., Opp.	Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N.Y., R.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.	Van Wyck of N. Y., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Verree of Penn., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Wall, of N. Y., Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Washburne, of Ill., Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Wheeler, of N. Y. Rep.
Kellogg of Mich., Rep.	White of Ind. Rep.
Kellinger of Penn., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Kelly of Penn., Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Lansing of N. Y., Rep.	

NAYS.

Ancona of Penn., Opp.	Holman of Ind., Opp.
Allen of Ohio, Opp.	Lane of Md., Union.
Bailey of Penn., Opp.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Brown of Va., Union.	Norton of Mo., Secesh.
Calvert of Md., Union.	Nugent of Ohio, Opp.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.	Rollins of Mo., Union.
Conway of N. Y., Opp.	Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
English of Conn., Opp.	Steele of N. J., Opp.
Fouke of Ill., Opp.	Vallandigham of O., Se'sh.
Johnson of Penn., Opp.	Vibbard of N. Y., Opp.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.	Voorhees of Ind., Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Haight of N. Y., Opp.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Harrison of Ohio, Union.	Wright of Penn., Union.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of JOSEPH ARCHBALD on behalf of the Mechanics and Laborers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, asking the repeal of the 9th section of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the Navy, approved Dec. 21, 1861.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Government Contract Committee, reported a resolution, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring before the bar of the House HENRY HUGHLEY, for an alleged contempt of its authority, in not appearing before them as a witness at the time they held a meeting in Cincinnati.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill for the payment of the expenses of the Committee, appropriating $10,000 therefor.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making void all sales, transfers and disposition of property of every kind, by persons engaged in insurrection against the United States.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a stamp tax on the notes of banks and other corporations circulating money.

Other resolutions, on a variety of subjects, were introduced and referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for legislative, Executive and judicial expenses.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) spoke of the rebellion in the aspect that it presents itself to his constituents. It should be put down, and the Government should as speedily as possible bring into operation its mighty machinery for this purpose. They held there could be no compromise with the rebels, who must lay down their arms, dissolve their pseudo-Confederacy, restore the national property they have stolen, and give up their leaders to merited punishment. They must do this unconditionally. He (FESSENDEN) was one of those who stood squarely on the ground that our aim in prosecuting the war should be to preserve the Union and vindicate the Government of the United States. All agreed to this, but there was a difference of opinion as to what means should be employed for this purpose. Now if, in the prosecution of hostilities, the slaves afford aid to the rebellion, was it not the part of wisdom to deprive the insurgents of this advantage? If Slavery should be terminated by this war, it would be the greatest triumph mortal ever won over the greatest crime ever committed.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, (Opp.,) said that he had supposed that every sane man conceded that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. He (STEELE) had supposed there were such things as States Rights and State Sovereignty. Mr. STEELE then proceeded to submit what he conceived to be a few, simple, commonsense views on the Slavery question. We cannot aid in restoring peace by continually stirring up bad blood, and in continually quarrelling with the Executive Department, the military commanders, and others. We cannot take direct control of everything, and must, therefore, trust in constituted legal authorities. This Administration was not of his own choosing, yet he would support it until this monster rebellion should be crushed. The only way to sustain the Government is to stand by the Constitution, for if we disregard it, and trample on the rights guaranteed by it, what better are we than the rebels against whom we are contending? It was not true that Slavery is an "outlaw," in the Constitution ; it was part of the consideration of the compact by which our Government was founded. The mad ravings of fanaticism were deplorable at any time, but how much more are they so in a crisis like the present! Mr. STEELE then spoke of those who advocate a general emancipation of the slaves, as being infatuated by a strange insanity, adding, "actuated by a theoretical philanthropy they would override the Constitution and the laws."

Mr. WALTON, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that he was returned here as a Representative by both of the great political parties, who agreed on a common platform. He (WALTON) was elected as a Union man, and as such he was ready to stand or fall. Referring to Mr. BINGHAM'S constitutional argument in favor of the emancipation of the slaves, Mr. WALTON appealed to him during his moments of reflection, and when candor can take possession of his mind, to estimate, if he could, the consequences which would result from such a measure. He (WALTON) was not an advocate of Slavery, but was willing to take the Constitution as our fathers gave it to us. He was not one of those who would attempt to pervert any line of its provisions, or lay down a line of policy which would not cover all its guarantees. He was for maintaining the war upon the "sole issue" on which it was inaugurated. Any member who would change this principle was not following the rule of propriety, which reason and judgment alike dictate. The President, in his inaugural address stated the true ground, that it was not a war of conquest and subjugation, but a war to put down the rebellion, and to respect the rights of property. If we hold to this our Government is safe, but if we make this a war of Slavery emancipation our Government is irretrievably gone. President LINCOLN has a patriotic heart, and for only means well, but acts well.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made an explanation remarking that he, in his recent speech, confined his proposition to the emancipation of the slaves held by the rebels, their aiders and abetters, but he would now say that whenever in his judgment it may become essential to the common defence to sever every letter the power ought to be exercised.

Mr. DIXON, of New-York, (Rep.,) obtained the floor when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Millions of Dollars' worth of Property Destroyed by the Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

The State Legislature has adjourned until the 21st inst., to allow the water to subside from Sacramento. That city has been under water, from two to eleven feet deep, driving the people to the second stories of their houses, and preventing them from kindling fires and cooking food.

Cooked provisions, in large quantities, were sent from this city to the people there, by two steamers, on Sunday last.

The water has materially subsided since then, but the weather is still unfavorable.

The whole valley portions of the State have suffered most severely from this unprecedented inundation.

Many millions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed.

Arrived, to-day, steamer *Golden Gate*, from Panama ; brig *Gifford*, from London.

Sailed, to-day, ships *Carrier Dove*, for Liverpool, and *Benjamin H. Ward*, for Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19, sailed, ship *Anne Mary*, Bombay.

We have had, if possible, the hardest rain storm of the season, melting the snow upon the mountains and almost all the summits, causing an immense flow of water from the foot of the hills into the valley, which the main rivers cannot carry off until after most of the agricultural parts of the State are more or less flooded. The prospects are that Sacramento will be inundated deeper than ever, though the people are prepared and the loss cannot be heavy. The farmers and miners have already been immense losers by the freshets this Winter. The gold products will be reduced millions from this cause. The placer and river mines sustain this loss, the various dams, canals, aqueducts, &c., being swept away or damaged.

Gov. DOWNEY'S last message was delivered yesterday, Gov. STANFORD was inaugurated to-day. The message represents the State still in a very prosperous condition in all interests. The funds of the State Treasury, however, are unusually low. The January interest on the State and Sacramento City Bonds is paid.

San Francisco, Jan. 11, sailed, ship *Challenge*, Callao ; steamer *Orizaba*, Panama, carrying 75 passengers and $1,160,000 in treasure, $650,000 of which is for New-York.

Sacramento is more completely flooded than ever before.

The Legislature proposes to adjourn its sessions to San Francisco.

The rain is continuing.

Great Rise in the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 20.

Heavy rains have prevailed since last Saturday night. There is 52 fe